

FBIS

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'ARMED INCIDENT' IN SOUTH ATLANTIC REPORTED

Senator 'Unaware' of Problem

PYO41516 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1337 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 4 Feb (NA) -- UCR [Radical Civic Union] Senator Antonio Berhongaray today said that he is unaware of a report published this morning about an alleged incident between Argentine and British ships in the South Atlantic. He emphasized that "concerning this issue, one must be very cautious because there are people who, for various reasons, are interested in disseminating this type of catastrophic information."

Nevertheless, in statements to Radio Continental, the senator from La Pampa Province admitted that situations such as the one described in a report published this morning in the newspaper CRONICA "are possible" and that "these are risks one must take in life." [passage omitted]

Defense Ministry Denies Report

PYO41534 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1442 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Feb (TELAM) -- The Defense Ministry today categorically denied a report on an armed incident that allegedly took place on 1 February within the exclusion zone unilaterally established by Great Britain around the Malvinas Islands.

Commenting on this subject, Defense Ministry spokesman Faustino Altamirano told TELAM this morning that the report published today by a morning newspaper is totally unfounded.

According to the newspaper report, a serious incident occurred when a boat of the Argentine Naval Prefecture's Coast Guard service was ordered to immediately leave the exclusion zone arbitrarily established by the "pirates."

The report adds that the usurpers' battleships went so far as to threaten to sink our ship if it refused to obey the order to leave immediately.

BRIEFS

COCAINE TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED -- Buenos Aires, 2 Feb (NA) -- The Federal Police today arrested 24-year-old Argentine drug trafficker Dario Daniel Davila, and 30-year-old Bolivian courier Gladys Escalante Bazan, and seized over 3 kg of pure cocaine. Escalante confessed to being a courier who was carrying the drug from Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, to Buenos Aires. [Summary] [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1555 GMT 2 Feb 87 PY]

MILITARY, U.S. 'CONSIDERING' MORE ANTIDRUG EXERCISES

PY041731 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] The Bolivian Armed Forces and the U.S. military mission in Bolivia are considering holding another version of the joint "United Forces" exercises. These exercises were first held from June to November, 1986, to combat drug trafficking by resorting to restrictive actions, according to official reports.

The source did not supply the date or the time the U.S. forces will be in the country to again confront drug trafficking in view of the lack of effectiveness of the police and the Mobile Units for Rural Areas (UMOPAR) combat sections.

MINISTER COMMENTS ON U.S. AID AGAINST DRUGS

PY042144 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] There is no official document between the United States and Bolivia that formally commits the U.S. Government to make specific disbursements for the 3-year program against drug trafficking the executive branch planned to implement this year. This comment was made by Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy when he spoke of President Ronald Reagan's administration, which has reduced the budget assigned to cooperating in the struggle against drug trafficking.

[Begin Barthelemy recording] When this mission came we agreed on different points, basically concerning the elimination of the coca leaf plantations and their replacement with other crops, together with a program of regional development to compensate for the economic activity that was being eliminated along with the coca leaf cultivations. Later we discussed figures and they totaled \$300 million without including the U.S. participation in the antinarcotics struggle. [end recording]

The interior minister said that during the discussions with U.S. Government representatives on the 3-year program against drug trafficking, they expressed willingness to cooperate with Bolivia.

[Begin Barthelemy recording] It is my understanding that we will go to the drug-trafficking meeting in Vienna, which is reportedly scheduled for March, precisely to discuss the Bolivian case, and to discuss whether the United States will guarantee a 3-year financing because there is yet another problem. They approve their budget annually. They cannot commit funds for 3 years because there is no way of approving a budget for the future, only 1 year at a time. Thus, it is necessary to know whether there will be a formal commitment by the United States and other countries of the international community who are interested in the problem, to be able to cover the funds we require for this program. [end recording]

Minister Barthelemy said that the Vienna meeting will be decisive for Bolivia to learn of the funds the Bolivian state will have available to radicalize the struggle against the production of drugs.

Barthelemy also spoke of the possibility of new outbreaks of social agitation as a method to pressure the government to pay attention to the petition delivered by the Bolivian Labor Confederation.

[Begin Barthelemy recording] I hope they will not try because I think the country has enough experience to show that any efforts made to pressure the workers, the people, toward radical measures -- which in the end only harm the people -- have found only a very small response. Those attitudes do not actually solve the problems. [end recording]

The interior minister stated that if the workers resume their salary claims the country will again run the risk of entering an inflationary process. I do not think Bolivians want this, he added.

PRESIDENT FAVORS MILITARY EXERCISES WITH U.S.

PY051133 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Excerpt] Defense Minister Luis Fernando Valle today said that President Victor Paz Estenssoro supports joint Bolivian-U.S. military exercises. This afternoon Minister Valle met with the president to brief him on the purpose of the joint military exercises scheduled for the second half of May. The exercises will be conducted in the area of Rurrenabaque where the recently created Ninth Army Division is stationed. Valle added that the joint exercises have three basic objectives:

[Begin Valle recording] The first objective is to bring the General Staffs of the three branches of the Bolivian Armed Force up to date on the modern methods of conventional and unconventional warfare. The second objective is to train our Armed Forces to conduct exercises in the field. The last objective is to conduct military civic action in the areas of medical and dental attention, and to build the basic needs of the population such as sewer and running water systems. [end recording]

As a result of the president's support for the joint Bolivian-U.S. exercises, the Defense Ministry will send a report to the Military High Command to ensure that the necessary information for the exercises is sent to the executive branch so the government can send that information to the National Congress. Minister Valle pointed out that it is up to the National Congress to authorize the exercises. [passage omitted]

FINANCE MINISTER MARKS INFLATION, WAGE ADJUSTMENT

PY042206 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Finance Minister Juan Cariaga has confirmed that in view of the behavior of the prices in the past quarter inflation can be kept at [figure indistinct] percent during the current fiscal year. In the past 6 months, the annually adjusted inflation rate reached 13 percent. Nevertheless, there is a trend to reduce inflation, the finance minister said. From December 1985 to December 1986 inflation reached 65 percent, the minister confirmed.

Cariaga stated that the annually adjusted inflation rate for the July-December 1986 period reached 1 percent and that in the past quarter inflation did not reach even half of the annually adjusted inflation rate. Cariaga also spoke of the wage adjustments decided by the government, based on increasing the [word indistinct] basic wage. He does not think the readjustment will have inflationary effects.

GOVERNMENT TO TRADE GOODS, SERVICES FOR PRC MIG'S

PY041235 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2058 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] Brasilia, 29 Jan (EFE) -- The Brazilian Air Force (FAB) will purchase 110 PRC-made MiG-21 fighters, for \$55 million. The planes will be paid for with Brazilian-made vehicles and technology for the construction of hydroelectric plants.

The Brazilian press today published a list of the articles to be exchanged for the PRC planes, thus complementing the first report of the deal. The articles were published on 28 January.

According to reports, the deal has already been approved by the FAB, and is now waiting for President Jose Sarney's approval.

The JORNAL DE BRASILIA newspaper today published a report, quoting Aeronautics Minister Brigadier Octavio Moreira Lima, saying that the multimillion-dollar contract will be paid mostly with products and services to be sold to the PRC.

These products include Brazilian-made trucks and cars, as well as railroad engines and cars, which are assembled in Brazil.

Regarding services, Brazil will sell technology for the construction of hydroelectric plants.

The FAB made this decision after deciding not to purchase U.S.-made planes, because the price was too high.

The deal includes MiG-21 planes, spare parts, and the training of Brazilian technicians, as well as a contract with the Brazilian Aeronautics Company (Embraer) which will make it possible to assemble this type of plane in Brazil in the future.

Referring to alleged foreign pressures to prevent the deal, the aeronautics minister said that the decision "about whether or not to buy MiG-21 planes from the PRC is a sovereign decision of the two countries involved in the negotiations."

Brazilian pilots have recently been to the PRC, where they tested the MiG-21 fighters, which, according to JORNAL DE BRASILIA, are an improved version of the Soviet MiG.

MILITARY INDUSTRIES SEEK IMPROVED 1987 CONTRACTS

PY041811 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 26 Jan 87 p 12

[Text] Sao Jose dos Campos -- Although it was not totally bad, 1986 was not a good year for the military industries. The positive factor was the organization of the FT-90 Ground Force Plan [Plano da Forca Terrestre FT-90], prepared by the Army, which has yielded some contracts for the development of new weapons, but the plan is already beginning to suffer because the Army Ministry lacks investment resources. There has been some development regarding orders from the Armed Forces in the domestic and foreign markets, but the delivery of weapons to the traditional purchasers was below expectations. Thus, exports in this sector last year were between \$400 million (6.429 billion cruzados) and \$500 million (8.037 billion cruzados), although they were expected to reach \$1 billion (16.074 billion cruzados).

Military sources have explained that, although 1986 fell short of expectations, several contracts were signed, and the deliveries under these contracts will begin now and continue over the next 2 years. These contracts amount to \$6 billion (96.444 billion cruzados), which is very important for enterprises such as Engesa [Specialized Engineers, Inc.], Avibras [Brazilian Airspace Industry], Embraer [Brazilian Aeronautics Company], which compete with French, British, Italian, Israeli, Korean, South African, Swiss, German, and other manufacturers.

As 1986 shipments are calculated, Avibras leads with a profit of \$180 million (2.893 billion cruzados) in the foreign market, and slightly less than \$20 million (321.48 million cruzados) in the domestic market. This enterprise has received orders for weapons totaling \$1 billion (160.74 billion cruzados), most of them from countries in the Persian Gulf area, namely Iraq and Saudi Arabia. The necessary resources for the development and manufacturing of a set of radar-guided missiles could come from sales to these countries. These missiles will have a range of 300, 600, and 1,000 km, and they are currently the main project of Brazil's military industry. The first of those missiles, the SS-300, will undergo operational tests in July, and it already has committed buyers in the Persian Gulf.

Over the past 3 years, Avibras has taken giant steps in the economic-financial and technological sectors, earning profits that no other enterprise has earned. Avibras reports state that its greatest advantage lies in investment in the development of national technology. The reports add that of each \$100 (1,607 cruzados) it exports, only \$5 (80.37 cruzados) remain abroad.

Unlike Avibras, Engesa faced several powerful adversaries in the international arena, and it won some victories. Engesa's greatest victory last year was the agreement signed with Angola to install an assembly line in that country and to provide 2,000 trucks, in addition to the sales of tanks and ammunition.

GUIMARAES SUSPENDS ASSEMBLY TO STUDY RULES

PY041331 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Excerpts] The first session of the Constituent Assembly has been suspended for 24 hours. The congressmen have argued that they are unaware of the provisional internal regulation that will be discussed today. [passage omitted]

The temporary internal regulation for the performance of the Constituent Assembly was to be discussed yesterday, but it will only be studied because several members of the Constituent Assembly have argued that they were unaware of the internal regulations. Deputy Ulisses Guimaraes suspended the session for 24 hours, saying he agreed with the position of these members.

Guimaraes added that the internal regulation for the functioning of the Constituent Assembly must be approved by 24 February and that it will also regulate the functioning of the Chamber of Deputies and of the Senate. He went on to say that Congress will only hold special sessions, because the Constituent Assembly will meet on a daily basis. [passage omitted.]

GOVERNMENT AGREES TO COOPERATE IN LETELIER CASE

PY042257 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2218 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Relay from mobile unit]

[Text] The Chilean Foreign Ministry has just released a declaration related to the statement made by Armando Fernandez Larios in the United States in relation to the court case over the murder of Orlando Letelier and Ronnie Moffit. The declaration was read by the ministry spokesman Pablo Valdes. This is what he said:

[Begin recording] The Chilean Government has been officially informed that Armando Fernandez Larios today made a statement in the court case in the Federal District of Columbia in relation to the the murders of Orlando Letelier and Ronnie Moffit in September 1976. The information is being carefully evaluated. Regarding the diplomatic request by the U.S. Government for the cooperation of the Chilean Government for the clarification of events, the government has responded that although this case is under the jurisdiction of the courts, the Chilean Government will provide the necessary cooperation in accordance with Chilean laws and international treaties [end recording]

This is the declaration just released by the Chilean Foreign Ministry regarding the statement made by Armando Fernandez Larios in the United States in relation to the court process for the murder of Orlando Letelier and Ronnie Moffit in 1976.

NEW RIGHTIST COALITION ELECTS PRESIDENT

PY041409 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0930 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Lawyer Ricardo Rivadeneira has accepted the post of president of the new center-right party that was created after the merger of UDI [Democratic Independent Union], the UN [National Union], and the National Labor Front. This information has been provided by sources of these three sectors. Rivadeneira, who has been a member of the state council of defense and who has worked on boundary issues, on 5 February will official announce that he agrees to preside over the provisional executive board. A specialist in penal matters, Rivadeneira is currently a Council of State member. He did an outstanding job as adviser to the commissions that represented Chile during the dispute with Argentina.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN INVESTMENT SECRETARY NAMED -- President Augusto Pinochet has designated lawyer Fernando Alvear as executive secretary of the Foreign Investment Committee. Alvear, who will be installed on 2 February, will replace Pedro Cabezon. [Summary] [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 29 Jan 87 PY]

TRADE SURPLUS REPORTED -- The Chilean trade surplus has surpassed \$1 billion dollars. On 15 December 1986, it totaled \$1,066,000,000. According to figures released today by the Central Bank, on 15 December 1986 Chilean exports were \$4.04 billion; while imports totalled only \$2,974,000,000. On 30 November 1986, the trade surplus was \$971 million. Thus, we expect that the final total for the year will be more than \$1 billion. [Summary] [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 24 Jan 87 PY]

DRUG TRAFFICKER ARRESTED, EXTRADITED TO U.S.

PA042137 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 2104 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Washington, 4 Feb (REUTER) -- A Justice Department spokesman in Washington has announced that Colombian drug trafficker Carlos Ledher Rivas, arrested today by the Colombian security forces, has been extradited to the United States. Colombian officials in Bogota predicted that Lehder's extradition was expected in a matter of hours.

ARMY ARRESTS DRUG FIGURE, DISCOVERS LABORATORY

PA241716 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1629 GMT 24 Jan 87

[Text] Bogota, 24 Jan (DPA) -- It was reported in Bogota today that Julio Dangong Noguera, the Colombian drug trafficker whose extradition has been requested by the United States, was arrested at the Barranquilla airport in the last few hours.

Dangong Noguera was apprehended while waiting for a friend and will remain in custody for 10 days, after which he will be released if no specific charges are brought against him.

In other actions, combined units of the Army and the police department discovered a ether-and acetone-producing laboratory in a house search on a farm located in the central western Dos Quebradas Municipality. The discovery worried authorities because it is the second time they have discovered such a laboratory for making these two elements essential for processing cocaine. Until recently these products had been imported by the drug traffickers.

In other police action, a civilian Army driver was caught transporting 40 wooden buckets of acetone in an Army truck in the eastern city of Villavicencio. According to Army reports, driver Camilo Reynel Rodriguez received orders to make a trip and used the opportunity to transport the acetone load.

POSSIBLE POLICE LINKS WITH TRAFFICKERS VIEWED

PA271436 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0451 GMT 27 Jan 87

[Excerpt] Bogota, 26 Jan (EFE) -- The latest issue of the Bogota weekly SEMANA reports that the criminal investigation of two Colombian police officers in Medellin, the country's most important city, is "just the tip of the iceberg" of a complex network of police protection for the drug lords.

According to the magazine, last week's official announcement that two lieutenants of the F-2 -- the police intelligence service -- in Medellin are being investigated for alleged links with drug trafficking, made evident irregularities that could implicate hundreds of policemen in the city. Medellin is considered the world's main cocaine trafficking center.

SEMANA reports that last month Medellin Police Chief Colonel Flavio Acosta reportedly refused to obey a verbal order from his superiors in Bogota to carry out "lightning" raids of the residences of presumed drug traffickers. He demanded written instructions.

The weekly indicated that the official's refusal occurred the same night of the assassination, on 17 December, of EL ESPECTADOR director Guillermo Cano, which led the government of President Virgilio Barco to order a crackdown against the cocaine mafia.

It also added that just 72 hours after Cano's assassination, the main members of the illegal trade attended a party at a farm near Medellin "at a time when an all-out war against the mafia was supposedly being waged."

Col Acosta was recently relieved of his command amid reports in the Colombian media about his possible "negligence" in the fight against drug trafficking, even though Defense Ministry sources said that his removal was due to "routine changes" in the institution. [passage omitted]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ANTIDRUG ACTIVITIES

Cocaine Seized

PA212110 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0008 GMT 21 Jan 87

[Summary] Cali (Colombia), 20 Jan (EFE) -- Colombian police today seized 63 kg of basic cocaine past at a residence in this city in western Colombia. According to the authorities, one person, Franklin Melo, was arrested. The cocaine is estimated to be worth 70 million pesos (approximately \$316,000).

7 Traffickers Arrested

PA030430 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 30 Jan 87 p 23-C

[Summary] Last week in Obando (Valle) municipality, the police and the Army arrested 7 drug traffickers with 109 kg of cocaine worth more than 100 million pesos. One of the men arrested is Rafael Gaviria Santacoloma, one of the most sought-after men in the country charged with drug-trafficking, who is on the blacklist prepared by the authorities. During the operation, Hector Isaac Arango, Alfredo Zambrano, Luis Mario Vanegas, Jairo de Jesus Castillo, Jose Javier Aceved, and Fabio Antonio Acevedo were arrested.

Yearly Figures Reported

PA291752 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 25 Jan 87 p 2

[Summary] -- Since 17 December 1986, the Army, National Police and Administrative Department of Security have raided 1,780 houses and arrested 1,536 people, 420 of whom have been arraigned in court. During this period, 4 helicopters, 78 vehicles, and 22 planes were confiscated. In addition, 416 kg of pure cocaine, 80 kg of marijuana and 48 kg of cocaine sulfate were impounded, and 20 drug-processing and 2 chemical laboratories were dismantled. During these operations, the government organizations destroyed 80,780 coca plants and 761 hectares of marijuana plants.

GOVERNMENT TO FORM TRUCE SURVEILLANCE COMMISSION

PA041942 Bogota Inravisión Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] The government is currently speeding up the peace process and less than 48 hours after the beginning of the crucial meeting with FARC rebels it has decided how the truce surveillance commission will be formed. Judges, government officials, and the Attorney General's Office will be part of the commission. The commission will be the only one deciding who shot whom or who violated the truce.

REBELS EXECUTE JAILED PRISONERS, ATTEMPT BANK ROBBERY

PA041228 Bogota Inravisión Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] In San Jose de Isnos, Huila Department, Quintin Lame rebels took two prisoners from the municipal jail and executed them in the middle of the plaza. Police and Army units counterattacked when the same group attempted to rob the agrarian bank. The action resulted in the deaths of six guerrillas and one soldier.

NICARAGUAN CONTRA RADIO MONITORED IN BARRANQUILLA

PA031940 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1703 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] Bogota, 3 Jan [date as received] (DPA) -- The Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries fighting against the government of Daniel Ortega Saavedra today interrupted Colombian Atlantic coast radiotelephones [radiotelefonos] and broadcasted messages, the radio network "Caracol," which monitored the transmission in Barranquilla, has reported. The interruption lasted several minutes and occurred at approximately 0600.

During the broadcast the "contras" radioed antirevolutionary slogans and said that during the past several days there have been clashes in Nicaragua in which at least 15 EPS troops have been killed.

This is the first time right-wing rebels have interrupted Colombian broadcasts.

SALVADORAN FOREIGN MINISTER BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT

PA042129 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Today in Bogota, Salvadoran Foreign Minister Ricardo Acevedo Peralta asked for the internationalization of the dialogue to achieve peace in Central America and denied rumors that claim that the meeting of Central American presidents could mean the end of the Contadora Group.

The foreign minister made his request before Colombian President Virgilio Barco Vargas and Colombian Foreign Minister Julio Londono Paredes during a meeting held this morning at the Presidential Palace in Bogota. Foreign Minister Acevedo Peralta, who arrived in Colombia last night for a 2-day official visit, said that he had asked President Barco Vargas to continue helping El Salvador for the sake of justice, democracy, and freedom.

Acevedo Peralta will meet again with his Colombian counterpart today, and tomorrow he will hold a news conference to announce the results of his meetings in Bogota. The next leg of Foreign Minister Acevedo Peralta's trip will be Caracas, Venezuela.

Discusses Area, Nicaragua

PA050100 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 2 in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Report by Camilo Tovar]

[Text] Salvadoran Foreign Minister Ricardo Acevedo Peralta has concluded a 2-day visit to Colombia. He said in Bogota that Nicaragua is the key to attaining peace in Central America. He said that his country cannot participate in any negotiation as long as Nicaragua is not willing to attain peace. However, the Salvadoran foreign minister said that it is possible to normalize the Central American situation this year. However, he considers it necessary for Nicaragua to stop accusing El Salvador and Costa Rica, and at the same time to suspend its warmongering attitude against neighboring nations by encouraging guerrilla organizations.

The Salvadoran foreign minister denied that his country is helping the Nicaraguan contras.

[Begin Acevedo recording] If we were at all guilty, involved in any interference, or any established system to help the contras, I could not possibly be demanding -- through the international and Colombian news media -- that Nicaragua respect us and stop being a sanctuary for the guerrillas. The incidents that might have occurred -- which you have mentioned -- are isolated incidents. These incidents are the result of a turbulent situation that cannot be controlled because of its irrational nature and the disorganization of the authorities in the respective states, which are involved in the Central American crisis. [end recording]

Referring to his visit to Bogota, he praised Colombia's intention to offer technical aid and contribute to alleviating the trauma of the 700,000 victims of the earthquake which hit El Salvador last year.

BRIEFS

COFFEE EXPORT FIGURES -- The National Coffee Federation has reported that 11,369,000 bags of coffee were exported in 1986. This was the largest amount in the history of the country. [Summary] [Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 15 Jan 87 p 1 PA]

1986 ECONOMIC GROWTH -- Colombian National Planning Chief Maria Mercedes Cuellar de Martinez reported that the economy grew 5.3 percent in 1986. She said that cash flow increased 22.8 percent, the price index increased 20.95 percent, international reserves totaled \$3.477 billion, and export revenues were \$5.840 billion. [Excerpt] [Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 22 Jan 87 PA]

BORDER VIGILANCE TO INCREASE AFTER ATTACK

PA050335 Paris AFP in Spanish 2148 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Quito, 4 Feb (AFP) -- Official sources in Quito reported today that the Ecuadoran and Colombian Governments have enforced stronger surveillance along their mutual border following Friday and Saturday's attack by Colombian guerrillas against an Ecuadoran border post.

The Ecuadoran Foreign Ministry's press directorate reported that Hector Favio Varela, charge d'affaires at the Colombian Embassy in Quito, was summoned to the Ecuadoran Foreign Ministry where Hernan Veintimilla, deputy political affairs secretary, explained the Ecuadoran Government's concern over the attack on the Cuembi border post in the Amazon jungle.

Meanwhile, Varela expressed the Colombian Government's regret over the death of the three Ecuadoran soldiers.

The Colombian diplomat told AFP that it was clearly established that the Ecuadoran Government was not formally protesting since the attack was carried out by guerrillas.

At any rate, "the surveillance along the border will be stronger to attempt to prevent similar future attacks," Varela added.

Varela explained that this surveillance is not a joint operation between the armies of the two countries. "The armies can only operate within their own territory, and maintaining surveillance is everyone's right." The Colombian diplomat added that the stronger surveillance is not only to stop the guerrillas but also to stop the drug traffickers and terrorists.

GEN FLORES SAYS 'EVERYTHING NORMAL' AT BASES

PA040440 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] General Augusto Flores Montufar, commander of the Ecuadoran Air Force, has confirmed a statement by Marco Lara Guzman, national secretary of public information, to the effect that everything is completely normal at all Air Force bases, and that reports to the contrary are false and tendentious.

Gen Flores Montufar stressed that, based on reports received from all the base commanders, everyone is working normally and is complying with his duties in accordance with the institution's internal regulations. He added that there is nothing abnormal at the Taura or Manta Air Bases, and that reports published by a newspaper in Guayaquil are unfounded.

GARCIA'S PARIS TALKS WITH MITTERRAND REPORTED

PM041102 Paris LE MONDE in French 31 Jan 87 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Mitterrand Promises French Help to Peru in IMF Negotiations"]

[Text] On Thursday 29 January, Peruvian President Alan Garcia paid a brief private visit to Paris and left France on Friday for Madrid, where he is due to meet with King Juan Carlos and Felipe Gonzalez. On Thursday, Mr Garcia was the guest at a luncheon given by Mr Mitterrand and in the evening was presented with the medal of the Sorbonne (where he studied for several years) by Mrs Ahrweiler, rector of Paris University.

The conflicts in Central America and Latin America's foreign debt were the central topics in an "extremely cordial" conversation between Alan Garcia and Francois Mitterrand in the Elysee Palace on Thursday, 29 January.

"France must not be left behind by the action of the Contadora and Lima Groups, which perfectly reflect the aspirations of those regions' peoples," Mr Mitterrand told his interlocutor, adding that it is necessary to "avoid becoming involved in the vicious circle of intervention and ideological radicalization."

According to the Elysee Palace, the two men agreed that "the Europe of the Twelve, which is not suspected of imperialism, could perform a greater role in the quest for a negotiated solution based on observance of the principles of nonintervention and self-determination." Mr Garcia stressed that "the U.S. Government must not impose tutelage on Latin America" and highlighted the importance of respect for "ideological pluralism" on the continent.

Mr Garcia explained that while Peru is not refusing to repay its foreign debts (\$14.5 billion, including \$1 billion to France), it is necessary to give priority to his country's economic and social development, without which Peru would be unable to meet the timetable for its repayments.

Told by the Peruvian president that negotiations with the IMF are deadlocked, Mr Mitterrand said that the IMF, which is bound to "observe certain rules," had more of an "accounting" than a "political" approach to the debt problem because of its fear of "contagion." Mr Mitterrand assured the Peruvian president of France's support in his efforts to secure financial concessions from the IMF. The Elysee Palace points out that Mr Garcia does not express any desire to sever relations with the international financial community.

Upon leaving the Elysee Palace Mr Garcia was asked about France's nuclear tests in the Pacific, toward which Lima has expressed its hostility. He responded that "there are no major problems between Peru and France." "We are very close to France's policy," he stressed, expressing his adherence to the major principles of democracy and equality of the French Revolution.

PRESIDENT GARCIA DISCUSSES ANTITERRORIST POLICY

PY041656 Lima Radioprogramas del Peru in Spanish 1805 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] In comments to Radioprogramas del Peru, the Peruvian chief executive stated that concerning terrorism, there is no room for dialogue and the government must resort to weapons allowed by the law. He said it is necessary to isolate the subversives who are proclaiming that they are dispensing total and immediate justice by killings.

[Begin Garcia recording] Concerning terrorism, there are only two alternatives. The first one is to isolate the criminals, who are proclaiming total and immediate social justice by killing. As a government, we need to demonstrate to the people that this is the people's government and that we are identified with the people, and that we share the feelings and suffering of the poorest people.

Despite this fact, there are people who are wrong, murderers, not politicians, educated by television cartoons. These people only deliver deadly blows and continuous confrontation. Look what television teaches us.

Thus, some weak minds let themselves be influenced by violence. They are told that they may become politicians by resorting to violence and death despite the government's democratic effort. They maintain their willingness to continue killing and destroying. Concerning these people, there is no room for dialogue, there is absolutely no other possibility but to use the weapons of the law within the law, and to use them with all possible severity and energy.

REPORTAGE ON NATIONWIDE TERRORIST ATTACKS

Radio Stations Held in Arequipa

PY041904 Paris AFP in Spanish 2339 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] Lima, 3 Feb (AFP) — The Peruvian Civil Guard has reported that a soldier was killed in a clash with Shining Path guerrillas in the Huancavelica area and that Shining Path commandos today occupied two radio stations in the city of Arequipa to broadcast subversive slogans.

The Army dead soldier was identified as Mario Villavicencio Cerdana. According to an Army report, the clash occurred on 31 January in the remote Ticrapo hills in Huancavelica, some 533 km southeast of Lima.

Concerning the Shining Path raids in Arequipa, Peru's second-largest city, which is located 1,050 km south of Lima, authorities have stated that the terrorists occupied the Texao and San Martin radio stations. The San Martin radio station is located in a bustling commercial sector. Concerning the attack against the Texao radio station, two armed men and a woman this morning overpowered the radio station's personnel and broadcast a 5-minute recorded message, calling for armed struggle.

Concerning the attack against the San Martin radio station, seven terrorists this afternoon broke into the radio station building, repeating the same procedure, and fled before the police arrived. No arrests were reported.

Authorities also reported that in Castrovirreyna Province, Huancavelica Department, a Shining Path column was intercepting buses on the roads to demand information on the personnel and arms of the police stations in that area in order to launch possible attacks.

Attacks in Ayacucho Reported

PY041607 Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 0330 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] According to correspondent Mario Cueto Cardenas, violence has escalated in Ayacucho, and about seven people from poor families were killed in the last few days.

[Begin relay] Violent actions have escalated in the last few days. At least seven members of different families, who were charged with being informers for the forces of order, were killed in the (Chacapuquio) (?township) in Vilcas Huaman province. Some of them were identified as (Teobaldo, Jose, and Tolomeo Sulca), Porto Mendoza, Gamboa, and some minors.

In addition, several Army people were injured in unclear circumstances in Huamanga province and other places in Ayacucho Department. Among them are Corporal Julio (Armanras) and soldier Jose Mamani. (Serve Visculari) Marcos, 18, was killed, and his remains were transported to Callao, where he was born.

Meanwhile, a blackout occurred in Ayacucho last night at 1940, presumably as a result of attacks on the Cobriza-Ruanta-Ayacucho electrical power lines. Security measures have been tightened. Houses have been raided, especially in Carmen Alto District, and many people were arrested. Public ceremonies are now protected by dozens of soldiers with their faces painted black. This was a report by Mario Cueto Cardenas for the "Centro de Noticias" program. [end relay]

Mayor, Others Killed in Town

PY031446 Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 0330 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Three terrorists today killed an APRA [American Popular Revolutionary Alliance] mayor in Naranjillos District near Tingo Maria. Victor Salinas was riddled with bullets in his office. According to our correspondent, Cesar Vazquez, seven other people were killed in other towns in the area.

[Begin relay] Mr Victor Salinas Carvajal, 46, the mayor of the Father (Muriato) Naranjillo district, was killed this morning at 1000. At 1000, three criminals arrived at the office's front door, quickly entered, and immediately killed the mayor with three shots. We have learned that he was shot in the heart and the head.

We would like to report that an entire family, of approximately 7 people, named Sanchez, was killed in the town of Inti. This was a report by Cesar Vazquez (Auites) for the 'Newscenter program'. [end relay]

Vigilante Peasant Group Head Killed

PY040214 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0059 GMT 1 Feb 87

[Text] Ayacucho (Peru), 31 Jan (TELAM-EFE) -- About 60 well-armed men and women of the Shining Path murdered three people in Balcon, La Mar Province. The attackers all wore ski masks.

According to police sources, the Shining Path attack occurred at noon of 30 January, and only one of the victims was identified. He is Mario Herrera Alpaja who was a militant of the government party and former lieutenant governor of (Chanqui), La Mar province, in 1983. He also headed the Vigilante Peasant Group which opposed the Shining Path in Acosvinchos.

The Shining Path members left a sign on Herrera's body that said: "Killed for being an informer and traitor." Herrera and the other two peasants were working in the fields when they were murdered.

PRI APPROVES BETETA GOVERNORSHIP CANDIDACY

PA041614 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Excerpts] Mario Ramon Betata is the PRI's pre-candidate for the governorship of the state of Mexico. The PRI's three sectors unanimously approved Betata's candidacy during a meeting presided over by Dr Herberto Barrera, president of the PRI in Mexico State. [passage omitted] Bateta is currently the general director of Pemex. [passage omitted]

NATIONAL ANTI-DRUG-SMUGGLING EFFORTS REVIEWED

FL300030 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0241 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] Mexico City, 28 Jan (NOTIMEX) -- In his fourth government address, Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid, indicated that the country is using increased human and material resources in fighting drug smuggling. He noted that the government is making more and more efforts in this area and that they are proportionally greater than those made by other countries.

Currently, over 25,000 rank members, chiefs, and officials from the Mexican Army, Air Force, and Navy are participating in various organized anti-drug-trafficking operatives. Some 526 public servants at the General Attorney's Office [PGR]] are assigned to the permanent anti-drug-smuggling campaign including federal judicial police agents, administrative and logistic support personnel.

According to information gathered by the Chamber of Deputies Justice Commission, 8,199,000 pesos (over \$8 million), which represents 47.1 percent of the PRG's total budget, were used for this purpose during the last fiscal year. The PRG uses 55 helicopters to fumigate crops and transport personnel, 19 Cessna aircrafts for reconnaissance activities, eight aircrafts to transport personnel and equipment, and 375 land units for logistic support.

A PGR assessment report stresses that the increased anti-drug smuggling activities up to August 1986 resulted in the destruction of 39,430 poppy marijuana fields extended over 4,310 hectares. This shows a 20 percent increase compared to last year.

Also, 218 tons of marijuana ready for the market, 615,000 psychotropic pills, and 2,652 kilograms of cocaine were seized. This amount of cocaine is considerable if we take into account that Mexico is not a producer country and there is no large market for this drug here.

However, cocaine is the drug that is of most concern presently in the United States. According to the UN's International Drug Monitoring Commission 1986 report it is estimated that about 4 to 5 million people use cocaine in the United States. President de la Madrid, during his 1 September fourth government report, underscored that production of narcotics increases as they are more widely used.

The UN document itself acknowledges that despite the difficult economic situation Mexico is going through, authorities continue giving top priority to the wide antidrug campaign -- which attempts to fight both growing and drug trafficking -- especially with the help of the Army.

The PGR assessment continues indicating that between January and August 1986, 465 land vehicles, nine aircraft, three vessels, 417 long and 511 short weapons were confiscated, 4,123 Mexicans and 459 aliens were detained for alleged drug trafficking-related charges. Nevertheless, as President de la Madrid pointed out during his address, the Mexican people are paying with lives for this struggle. The Mexican Army has suffered 392 casualties and, in 1985 alone, 10 federal judicial police agents died.

In a 12-page report recently released by the Chamber of Deputies' Justice Commission, the commission's chairman, Deputy David Jimenez Gonzalez, noted that he believes Mexico's focus on drug smuggling and dependency clearly established in 1986 that these problems can no longer be considered as police or health matters in the traditional sense. However, Mexico's view stresses the political, economic, social, and cultural implications as the causes and effects of drug smuggling and addiction.

At the same time, the federal legislator underscored the need to conduct effective actions in large consumer centers in addition to fighting production and trafficking of narcotics and psychotropic substances.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC AGREEMENT WITH SPAIN -- This afternoon, Commerce Secretary Hector Hernandez and the Spanish commerce secretary signed an economic cooperation agreement. The Spanish Government also voiced its interest in assuming the debt of certain Mexican companies to increase its investments in our country. [Summary] [Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Feb 87 PA]

SANDINISTS KEEP BUSINESSMEN FROM AREA MEETING

PA050051 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 4 Feb 87 p 5

[Unattributed article entitled: "Sandinists Block Businessmen's Attendance at Regional Meeting]

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- Dr Jorge Gomez Andino, head of the Honduran delegation that participated in the meeting of the Federation of Private Businessmen of Central America and Panama, which was held in El Salvador, has stated that he is satisfied with the results.

The delegates in attendance revised and approved by-laws stating that, starting this year, membership is not limited only to internal businessmen's organizations in each country, but can include collateral development organizations, such as the FIDE [expansion unknown] in Honduras.

The selection of candidates for the position of president of the federation will be made, not on a personal basis, but by country. This administrative position is for a 2-year period: 1 year the position will go to the head of the businessmen's organization and the next year to the head of the development organizations in the selected country.

Under these circumstances, Edwin Mendez Matta from Costa Rica, who heads a coalition of Costa Rican development companies, was elected president and executive director. Whether he will remain in the permanent offices of the federation or perform his two functions in an alternate manner remains to be determined.

In the next few days, a seminar will be held on the subject of transportation. Basically, it will analyze high costs that affect Central American exports. Another seminar will be held on the promotion of small and microcompanies.

Gomez Andino stated that Nicaraguan businessmen did not attend the meeting because the Sandinist Government did not allow them to leave the country, which was interpreted as a stratagem to isolate them from the rest of the Isthmus.

COSTA RICAARIAS: NICARAGUA GETTING CHANCE FOR PEACE MOVE

PA042247 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] President Oscar Arias has said that his peacemaking efforts are sincere and honest, and that Costa Rica is giving Nicaragua a chance to prove that it wants a peaceful solution. Arias made these remarks following recent statements made by Nicaraguan Government officials who questioned the origin of Costa Rica's peace proposal. President Arias said that his proposal is intended to find a peaceful solution to the Central American conflict. Arias said that Costa Rica is trying to find solutions to the problems in Nicaragua and El Salvador.

Arias said that he prefers not to discuss the recent Nicaraguan Government statements regarding the Central American summit meeting. In addition, Arias said he was surprised to see that the Nicaraguan Government is prejudging what will be discussed on 15 February.

Nicaragua has always said that it is willing to find a peaceful solution and it will now have the chance to prove it, President Arias said. While Arias admitted that he does not have much hope, he said he would present his government's ideas at the Central American summit meeting. Arias said that if a cease-fire agreement were reached, it would be the first step in ending the war, Arias said.

President Oscar Arias did not rule out the possibility of a future Central American summit that would include the Nicaraguan president. The meeting would be held to inform the Nicaraguan president of the results of the 15 February meeting. However, Arias said that a meeting with Ortega should be decided on at the meeting with Napoleon Duarte, Vinicio Cerezo, and Jose Azcona.

EL SALVADOR

UNGO QUERIED ON AVALOS EXCHANGE, CARLUCCI TOUR

PA040433 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Telephone interview given by FDR President Guillermo Manuel Ungo to unidentified reporter; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Dr Ungo, Colonel Avalos was released yesterday. Does this signify the beginning of new negotiations, in other words, a dialogue?

[Ungo] Unfortunately, this release was negotiated through a more specific [word indistinct], when the main objectives were the cases of Col Avalos, the disabled, and a certain number of political prisoners who were unjustly imprisoned. Therefore, this is not directly related to the official dialogue between the belligerent parties that was interrupted on 30 November 1984. However, I think the results have been positive for various reasons. First, as San Salvador Archbishop Msgr Rivera y Damas has said, this is one step in favor of humanizing the war, in other words, respecting human rights as provided for by the Geneva Convention.

There are two other points: In the first place, it has permitted the evacuation of the war-disabled; they are people who will be unable to fight in the future. For humanitarian reasons, they deserve special considerations [10-second break in reception]. Despite the fact that this is a very specific issue, it can have a positive influence in a future dialogue. First, this is a step forward in humanizing the war. This coincides with what Msgr Rivera y Damas, archbishop of San Salvador, has said. It has allowed the many war-disabled to be evacuated, persons who deserve this treatment, according to the Geneva Convention, because they are no longer capable of fighting in the struggle. They require rehabilitation, if they can only partially rejoin society.

Second, this has allowed over 50 Salvadorans who had been unjustly imprisoned, and who had no political ties with the FMLN-FDR, to be released.

They were imprisoned because they were exercising their labor union rights or were members of humanitarian or human rights organizations. This also illustrates the repressive situation under which we are living, and at least alleviates the situation somewhat as these persons have been freed. Now, let us hope the humanitarian organizations will be alert so that the personal safety of these people will be respected, and they will not be harassed or killed by the death squads or the security corps.

Thus, through dialogue and negotiations, satisfactory results for both parties can be achieved. To this effect, although there is no agreement nor understanding to continue with the dialogue, we also understand that there are very few possibilities for this because President Duarte is very weak. He is very subservient to the true power, the Reagan administration, and that is more important. They are not interested in resuming a dialogue.

However, we feel that in this manner we can develop greater possibilities and forces so that the dialogue can be resumed in the future. First of all, there are two belligerent parties, and although each wants to ignore the other, that is not possible. Neither party can ignore the other one. They exist politically, they exist militarily, and, at the same time, they need and are interested in seeking these agreements, even though they will have to make reciprocal concessions. Such is the case with Col Avalos, the prisoners, and the disabled.

Therefore, this shows that it is possible to find terms of understanding. Thus, it is childish to state that the FMLN-FDR does not have real power. One can negotiate when one has power. One cannot negotiate under conditions of weakness. Thus we are waiting, as our participation is necessary in seeking a political solution to our country's problems and in seeking a more specific humanization of the war.

Therefore, we conclude that yesterday's actions were positive. We are happy that our companeros are being rehabilitated and that the other fellow countrymen are back to their legal trade union struggles. We are happy that they are free and that Col Avalos is also free and back with his family.

[Reporter] The international news agencies have reported that Dr Zamora tried to meet with the Colombian foreign minister and was unable to do so. What is Dr Zamora's role in view of the arrival in Colombia of Salvadoran Foreign Minister Acevedo Peralta?

[Ungo] That is not the information I have. I understand Zamora has been visiting several South American countries, and he visited Colombia last week. In other words, he was there several days before the Salvadoran foreign minister arrived. Thus, their visits did not coincide. Zamora is not in Colombia now, he is further south. Zamora's tour is part of the plans we routinely make to contact various governments and other political forces, but not with any certain official. I do not know exactly with whom Zamora met while in Colombia, or with whom he was planning to meet. I am not too clear on that.

[Reporter] The international news agencies reported that he wanted to meet with the foreign minister, but was unable to see him.

[Ungo] There might be various reasons why he was unable to see him, if that were the case. I met Foreign Minister Londono, and briefly talked with him here when the eight foreign ministers of the Contadora and Support Groups met with the UN and OAS secretaries general.

I greeted him and briefly talked with him. Let us not forget that the Colombian foreign minister is the only foreign minister of the Americas and of the world who accompanied us at the time we held our dialogue at La Palma. He was ambassador at that time, and he even spent a night in an FMLN camp because the Salvadoran Government was not offering any guarantees to the diplomats that were accompanying us. Thus, I would not give this issue any major political implications.

[Reporter] To conclude this interview, Dr Ungo, I have one more question. According to Central American news reports, President Reagan manipulates certain Central American presidents, specifically Honduran President Azcona Hoyo, Salvadoran President Duarte, and Costa Rican President Arias. The truth is that the new presidential envoy [as received], Carlucci, toured Central America to manipulate these presidents, immediately prior to an aggression against Nicaragua. What do you have to say about that?

[Ungo] This is regrettable, which is what more and more Salvadorans agree upon all the time. Salvadorans of the radical right, moderate right, center right, center, center left, left in general -- all Salvadorans agree that the Duarte government is yielding more all the time; it is more subservient all the time to the U.S. Government. I agree with what a very respectable political friend of mine from Honduras said concerning Honduras, but it can also be applied to El Salvador. He said that one should not be arguing nationalizations at this time in the field of economic activities. What we need to nationalize is the government, he says, because the government is becoming more denationalized all the time.

[Reporter] Dr Ungo, thank you for your statements to Cadena Sonora.

[Ungo] Thank you for the opportunity to address the Salvadoran people.

GOVERNMENT RELEASES GUERRILLA 'COLLABORATORS'

PA042308 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2025 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] San Salvador, 4 Feb (ACAN-EFE) -- Salvadoran treasury police today freed two collaborators of a guerrilla group who had been arrested on 1 February in the capital, according to military sources.

The released prisoners, identified as Eleuterio Recinos Avelar and Dolores Avelar Hernandez, 35 and 40 years old, respectively, said they had been "forced" to collaborate with the clandestine Popular Liberation Forces (FPL) since 1980. The FPL is one of the five clandestine groups making up the FMLN.

Recinos Avelar and Avelar Hernandez were delivered by the treasury police to their relatives, in the presence of representatives from the official human rights committee.

The FPL collaborators are from San Francisco Morazan in the northern department of Chalatenango. They claimed that they had been "forced to work in agriculture," the security organization revealed.

HONDURASCOFFEE GROWER PROTESTS CONTRA PRESENCE IN VILLAGE

PA301452 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0410 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 29 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- A Honduran coffee grower today reported that about 500 contras have invaded his village on the Nicaraguan border to prepare an attack. Saturnino Benavides Acuna made this report through the local radio station Radio America shortly after making a formal report on this matter to the Honduran Association of Coffee Growers.

The anti-Sandinists have arrived in the village of La Estrella, in the eastern department of El Paraiso, an area where a large number of contras are stationed. The coffee grower reported: "There are about 500 men with automatic rifles, light and heavy machineguns, and large-caliber support weapons."

He said that the large number of counterrevolutionaries in La Estrella is driving away coffee harvesters, and that this could result in the loss of this year's crop, of which the harvest has just begun.

He also said that local authorities are indifferent to the presence of the anti-Sandinists and ignore the constant reports by peasants about abuses by the contras.

Benavides Acuna stressed: "I have come to Tegucigalpa not only to report publicly on the presence of contras in La Estrella, but to tell Honduran President Jose Azcona that there are anti-Sandinists in the country and that they are harming us. It is impossible for him to continue to deny they are here."

MINE EXPLODES NEAR BORDER, KILLS TWO SOLDIERS

PA240146 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0129 GMT 24 Jan 87

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 23 Jan (EFE) -- The Honduran Armed Forces today reported that two soldiers were killed and one wounded by the explosion of a mine which was apparently set up by the Sandinists 2 km from the Nicaraguan border. The device exploded yesterday, Thursday, in the sector of El Aburrido, eastern El Paraiso Department, on the Honduran-Nicaraguan border.

The Armed Forces reported in a press communique that "this proves once more the provocative and irresponsible attitude of the EPS, which constantly violates the national territory." The same note adds that the violation "threatens Honduran lives because (the Sandinists) set up mines along the roads and paths to our communities on that country's border." The official communique concludes by stating that the Honduran soldiers "died in the line of duty while they safeguarded the inviolability of our territory, which is constantly threatened by the Nicaraguan Government's warmongering and expansionist policy." [passage omitted]

Statement by Gen Regalado

PA241736 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1610 GMT 24 Jan 87

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 24 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- Honduras will protest to Nicaragua over the EPS mining of Honduran territory, the commander of the Armed Forces announced today. General Humberto Regalado Hernandez reported that so far military sappers have found and defused 250 Soviet-made mines in a sector of Honduran territory that was occupied by the Sandinists in December.

The Honduran-Nicaraguan border is Central America's most conflictive spot due to the presence of anti-Sandinist groups, which even have bases installed on the Honduran side.

General Regalado Hernandez confirmed that the mines found are "Claymore, bouncing [saltarinas], and made with C-type explosives." Therefore, it is still very dangerous for civilians to get anywhere near the border area, he added.

The Honduran Army yesterday reported that a sergeant and a soldier died and another was seriously wounded from the explosion of a mine in La Aburrida sector in the eastern El Paraiso Department, bordering Nicaragua.

"The Army hopes that our soldiers and civilian population will soon be able to move along the entire border area without facing the danger of mines," Regalado Hernandez said.

Gen Regalado Hernandez made this statement at the Naval Force base in Puerto Cortes, where there was a change in command today. He also denied reports that he would soon be promoted to division general and four colonels to brigadier general.

MILITARY UNINFORMED ON EL SALVADOR BOMBING REORT

PA252002 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1537 GMT 25 Jan 87

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 25 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- It was reported in western Honduras that the Honduran Armed Forces do not know about the alleged bombing of Honduran territory by Salvadoran Air Force planes.

According to information provided by a local radio station, two Salvadoran airplanes entered Honduran airspace and dropped four powerful bombs near Valladolid in the western Department of Lempira, which borders El Salvador. The incursion took place Monday 19 January at 0700, a Radio America correspondent in this capital has reported.

A spokesman of the Press Office of the Armed Forces has told ACAN-EFE that he knows nothing about the incident but that as a result of the reports issued here, the military authorities in the country's west have been asked to provide information. The spokesman added: "We have not discarded the possibility that planes from the neighbor country could have bombed Honduran towns as has happened in the past, but so far we do not have any official information on this."

A deputy of the governing Liberal Party stated last year that Salvadoran troops had entered Honduran territory on several occasions. The Salvadoran troops entered Honduras in pursuit of FMLN guerrillas, most of whom are in the northern region, bordering Honduras.

NICARAGUALA GACETA PUBLISHES TEXT OF CONSTITUTION

PA272140 Managua LA GACETA in Spanish, No 5, 9 Jan 87 pp 33-64

["Political Constitution" -- distributed inside 9 January 1987 issue of Managua BARRICADA in Spanish]

[Text] The president of the Republic:

Hereby notifies the people of Nicaragua that the National Constituent Assembly has consulted the people, discussed, and approved the following political Constitution:

Preamble

We,

the representatives of the Nicaraguan people assembled in the National Constituent Assembly.

Recalling:

The struggle of our Indian ancestors.

The spirit of Central American unity and the fighting tradition of our people, who, inspired by the example of General Jose Dolores Estrada, Andres Castro, and Emmanuel Mongalo, defeated the filibusters' power and the U.S. intervention in the National War.

The anti-interventionist heroism of Benjamin Zeledon

The general of free men, Augusto C. Sandino, father of the popular and anti-imperialist revolution.

The heroic action of Rigoberto Lopez Perez, who initiated the beginning of the end of dictatorship.

The example of Carlos Fonseca, the best follower of Sandino's tradition, founder of the FSLN and head of the revolution.

All the generations of heroes and martyrs who forged and developed the struggle of liberation for national independence.

On behalf:

Of the Nicaraguan people, all the parties and the democratic, patriotic, and revolutionary organizations of Nicaragua; of its men and women; of its workers and peasants; of its glorious youth; of its heroic mothers; of the Christians who, with their faith in God, have committed themselves and joined the struggle for the liberation of the oppressed; of its patriotic intellectuals; of all those who contribute to defense of the fatherland with their productive work.

Of those who fight and give their lives in the face of the imperialist aggression to guarantee the happiness of the new generations.

For:

The institutionalization of the achievements of the revolution and the building of a new society that will eliminate all types of exploitation and achieve the economic, political, and social equality of Nicaraguans, and an absolute respect for human rights.

For the fatherland, for the revolution, for the unity of the nation, and for peace.

We promulgate the following political Constitution of the Republic of Nicaragua:

Title I

Basic principles

Sole Chapter

Article 1. The country's independence, sovereignty, and self-determination are unrenounceable rights of the people and the foundation of the Nicaraguan nation. Any foreign interference in the domestic affairs of Nicaragua or any attempts to undermine these rights go against the people's lives. It is the people's right and the duty of all citizens to preserve and defend with weapons in hand if necessary, the fatherland's independence, the national sovereignty, and self-determination.

Article 2. National sovereignty rests with the people, who are the sources of all power and the makers of their own destiny. The people exercise democracy by deciding and freely participating in the construction of the economic, political, and social system that best suits their interests. The people exercise power directly through their representatives who were freely elected, according to universal, equal, direct, free, and secret suffrage.

Article 3. The struggle for peace and the establishment of a just international order are the unrenounceable commitments of the Nicaraguan nation. For this reason, we oppose any form of colonialist and imperialist domination and exploitation. We are in solidarity with all those peoples who fight oppression and discrimination.

Article 4. The Nicaraguan people have constituted a new state to foster their interest and guarantee social and political achievements. The state is the most important instrument of the people to eliminate all forms of submission and exploitation of the human being, promote material and spiritual progress of the entire nation, and ensure that the interest and rights of the majority prevail.

Article 5. The state guarantees political pluralism, a mixed economy, and nonalignment.

Political pluralism guarantees the existence and participation of all political organizations in the country's economic, political, and social affairs without any ideological restrictions, except those advocating a return to the past or the establishment of a similar political system.

A mixed economy ensures the existence of different forms of property: public and private [propiedad] associations, cooperatives, and communities; all of them must serve the nation's higher interests and contribute to the creation of wealth to meet the needs of the country and its inhabitants.

Nicaragua bases its international relations on the principle of nonalignment, the search for peace, and respect for the sovereignty of all nations; therefore, Nicaragua opposes all forms of discrimination. Nicaragua is anti-colonialist, anti-imperialist, anti-racist, and it rejects the subordination of any state by another.

Title II

On the State

Sole Chapter

Article 6. Nicaragua is an independent, free, sovereign, unified and indivisible state.

Article 7. Nicaragua is a democratic, participatory, and representative republic. The following are the government branches: legislative, executive, judicial, and electoral.

Article 8. The Nicaraguan people are multi-ethnic and an integral part of the Central American nation.

Article 9. Nicaragua firmly defends Central American unity; it backs and promotes every effort for political and economic integration and cooperation in Central America, as well as every effort to establish and preserve peace in the region.

Nicaragua aspires to unite all Latin American and Caribbean peoples, inspired by the ideals of unity of Bolivar and Sandino.

Therefore, Nicaragua will participate in the creation or appointment of the necessary organizations to achieve that objective with other Central and Latin American countries.

This principle will be regulated by the appropriate legislation and treaties.

Article 10. The national territory is located between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and the Republics of Honduras and Costa Rica. It includes adjacent islands and cays, the soil and subsoil, territorial waters, continental shelf, underwater insular shelf, airspace, and stratosphere.

The exact limits of the national territory are established by laws and treaties.

Article 11. Spanish is the official language of the state. The languages of Nicaragua's Atlantic Coast communities will also be officially used in cases established by law.

Article 12. Managua is the capital of the Republic and seat of the branches of the government. In extraordinary circumstances, branches of government can be established in other parts of the national territory.

Article 13. The following are national symbols: the national anthem, the flag, and the coat of arms, all of which are established by the law determining their characteristics and use.

Article 14. The state has no official religion.

Title III

The Nicaraguan Nationality

Sole Chapter

Article 15. Nicaraguans are nationals or are naturalized.

Article 16. The following are nationals:

1) Those born in the national territory except for the children of aliens involved in diplomatic service, of foreign officials working for international organizations, or of individuals sent by their governments to work in Nicaragua, unless they wish to adopt Nicaraguan nationality.

2) The children of a Nicaraguan father or mother.

3) Those born abroad to a father or mother who was originally Nicaraguan, as long as those born abroad present a request after they come of age or are emancipated.

4) Infants of unknown parentage found in Nicaraguan territory who do not run the risk of facing the corresponding consequences should their parentage become known.

5) The children of foreign parents born aboard Nicaraguan aircraft and vessels, if they make the corresponding request.

Article 17. Native Central Americans have the right to acquire Nicaraguan nationality without renouncing their own nationality; they can present a request to that effect before the proper authorities once they are residing in Nicaragua.

Article 18. The National Assembly can declare those aliens who distinguish themselves for outstanding service to Nicaragua as nationals.

Article 19. Aliens can be naturalized after renouncing their previous nationality, presenting a request before proper authorities, and having fulfilled the requirements and conditions specified by the laws pertaining to this matter.

Article 20. No national can be deprived of his nationality except when he voluntarily adopts another nationality; a national will not lose his Nicaraguan nationality should he adopt that of another Central American country or in cases where there is a double nationality agreement.

Article 21. The acquisition, loss, or recovery of nationality will be regulated by law.

Article 22. In the case of dual nationality, we shall abide by what is established in the treaties and on the principle of reciprocity.

Title IV

Rights, Duties, and Guarantees of the Nicaraguan People

Chapter I

Individual Rights

Article 23. The right to life is inviolable and inherent to a human being. There is no death penalty in Nicaragua.

Article 24. Every person has duties to his family, to his community, to the fatherland, and to humanity.

The rights of every person are limited by the rights of others, by the security of all and by the just demands of the common good.

Article 25. Every person as a right:

- 1) To individual freedom.
- 2) To his security.
- 3) To the recognition of his legal status and rights.

Article 26. Every person has a right:

- 1) To his private life and that of his family.
- 2) To the inviolability of his residence, mail, or communications.
- 3) To respect of his honor and reputation.

A person's residence can only be broken into by a written order issued by a competent judge, or by an expressly authorized authority; to prevent the committing of a crime, or to stop any harm that may be done to people or property according to the procedures established by the law.

The law determines the cases and procedures for the examination of private documents, accounting books and their annexes, when that action is essential to clarify matters submitted before the courts or for fiscal reasons.

Letters, documents, and other private papers obtained illegally shall not have any effect in a trial.

Article 27. All persons are equal before the law and have equal right to receive protection. There will be no discrimination based on birth, nationality, political beliefs, race, sex, language, religion, opinion, origin, economic position, or social condition.

Aliens shall have the same rights and duties as the Nicaraguan people, with the exception of political rights and those established by the law; they may not intervene in the country's political affairs.

The state guarantees and respects the rights established by this Constitution to all persons inside its territory and subject to its jurisdiction.

Article 28. All Nicaraguans who are temporarily abroad are protected and assisted by the state by means of its diplomatic representations.

Article 29. All persons have the right to freedom of conscience and thought and to profess a religion or not. No one can be the object of coercive measures that could diminish these rights. No one can be forced to declare his creed, ideology, or belief.

Article 30. Nicaraguans have the right to express their thoughts freely either publicly or privately, individually or collectively, orally, in writing, or by any other means.

Article 31. Nicaraguans have the right to move freely, establish their residence anywhere in the national territory, and enter and leave the country.

Article 32. No one will be forced to do what the law does not command. The law will not prevent anyone from doing what the law does not prohibit.

Article 33. No one will be arbitrarily detained, imprisoned, or deprived of his freedom, save for causes established by law and according to legal procedures.

Consequently:

1) A person can be arrested only by virtue of a written order issued by the appropriate judge or by officials expressly authorized by law, except in the case of crimes detected in the act.

2) Every person detained will be entitled to:

2.1 Be informed without delay, in a language that he understands and in detail, of the causes of his detention and the charges against him; have his family informed of his detention; and be treated with consideration due to his dignity as a human being.

2.2 Be taken, no later than 72 hours after his arrest, to the legal authority.

3) Once a person has served the sentence given to him, he will not continue to be detained after the appropriate authorities have issued the order to release him.

4) The responsible authorities will be held responsible for any illegal detention.

5) The proper agencies will make efforts so that the persons under trial and those already sentenced are not held in the same detention center.

Article 34. Any accused person has the right, under equal conditions, to the following minimum guarantees:

1) To be presumed innocent until proven guilty according to the law.

2) To be tried without delay by the appropriate court as established by law.

3) No one may be denied the appropriate judge, except for cases specified in this Constitution and the laws.

4) To have his participation and defense guaranteed from the start of the legal process and to have adequate time and means to prepare his defense.

5) To have a public defender appointed if he has not appointed a defense attorney in the first appearance; or if he did not have a defense attorney prior to his indictment.

6) To have an interpreter free of charge if he does not understand the language used by the court.

7) No one may be required to incriminate himself, his spouse or common-law spouse, or his relatives within the fourth degree of blood relationship or second degree of affinity, or to declare himself guilty.

8) To be found innocent or guilty within the legal terms for each corresponding charge.

9) To appeal to a higher court to have his case reviewed if found guilty of any crime; and not to be prosecuted again for a crime for which he was found innocent in a final verdict.

10) No one can be prosecuted or condemned for doing or failing to do something that was not clearly and unequivocally described in the law as a punishable offense at the time the offense was committed; and no one may be sanctioned with penalties not established by the law.

The legal proceedings must be open to the public. However, in special cases, the news media and the public may be barred due to considerations regarding morality, public order, and national security.

Article 35. Minors cannot be subject to or the object of a trial or undergo any kind of judicial process. Minors who break the law cannot be taken to penal rehabilitation centers; they will be assisted in centers under the guidance of the appropriate specialized body. A law will regulate this matter.

Article 36. All people have the right to have their physical, mental, and moral integrity respected. No one will be subject to cruel, inhumane, or degrading punishment or treatment. The violation of this right constitutes a crime and will be punished by law.

Article 37. Penalties are not extendable to anyone other than the convicted persons. No sentence or sentences, whether single or combined, may total more than 30 years.

Article 38. The law does not have retroactive effect, except in penal matters favoring the accused.

Article 39. In Nicaragua, the penitentiary system is humanitarian; its fundamental purpose is to change the prisoner and reintegrate him in society. By means of the progressive system, it promotes family unity, health, education, and cultural improvement, as well as productive work with monetary remuneration for the prisoner. Penalties have the goal of reeducation.

Female prisoners will serve time in different penal centers than those of males; it will be ensured that the guards are of their own sex.

Article 40. No one will be subject to servitude. Every type of slavery and slave trade are forbidden.

Article 41. No one will be imprisoned for debt. This principle does not limit the powers of the proper judicial authorities in cases of failure to fulfill child-support responsibilities. All nationals and aliens are duty-bound to pay their debts.

Article 42. The right to asylum is guaranteed in Nicaragua to those persecuted because they are struggling for democracy, peace, justice, and human rights.

The law will determine the condition of asylum or of political refuge in keeping with international agreements ratified by Nicaragua. If in any case it is agreed to expel a person who has been granted asylum, he can never be sent back to the country where he was persecuted.

In Nicaragua there is no extradition for political crimes or common crimes related to them, according to Nicaraguan guidelines. Extradition for common crimes is regulated by law and by international treaties. Nicaraguans cannot be subject to extradition from the national territory.

Article 43. Nicaragua does not permit extradition for what it considers to be political crimes or politically related common crimes. Extradition for common crimes is regulated by law and international treaties.

Nicaraguans cannot be extradited from the national territory

Article 44. Nicaraguans have the right to personal property which guarantees them the necessary and essential goods for their overall development.

Article 45. All persons whose constitutional rights have been violated or are in danger of being violated may file for relief according to the case and according to the law for the protection of civil rights.

Article 46. All persons in the national territory will enjoy state protection and respect for their inherent individual rights as well as the unrestricted respect, promotion, and protection of their human rights. They will also enjoy all the rights stipulated in the Universal Human Rights Declaration, the American Declaration on the Rights and Duties of Man, the International Pact on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, the UN International Pact on Civil and Political Rights, and in the OAS American Convention on Human Rights.

Chapter II

Political Rights

Article 47. Those 16 years of age or older are considered Nicaraguan citizens.

Only citizens may enjoy the political rights stipulated in the Constitution and the laws. The only limitations will be those related to age.

Citizen's rights may be suspended for the infliction of serious bodily harm, for related specific crimes, and by the authorized ruling of a civil court.

Article 48. The unconditional equality of all Nicaraguans, in the enjoyment of their rights and in the fulfillment of their duties and responsibilities, is established. There is absolute equality between man and woman.

The state has the duty to remove all obstacles preventing the equality of the Nicaraguan people and their effective participation in all political, economic, and social activities of the country.

Article 49. In Nicaragua, urban and rural workers, women, young people, agricultural and livestock producers, craftsmen, professionals, technicians, intellectuals, artists, members of religious orders, the Atlantic coast communities, and the population in general, without any kind of discrimination, have the right to form organizations with the purpose of fulfilling their hopes and keeping with their own interests and participation in the construction of a new society.

These organizations will be formed through elections and the willingness of the citizens to participate; the organizations will fulfill a social function and can be partisan, depending on their nature and objectives.

Article 50. All citizens have the right to participate in public and government affairs under equal conditions. The people's effective participation in both local and national affairs will be guaranteed by law.

Article 51. All citizens have the right to elect and be elected publicly and hold public posts.

Article 52. Citizens have the right to make petitions, report irregularities, and constructively criticize the state branches, either individually or collectively. Citizens have the right to get a prompt resolution or response within the time established by law.

Article 53. The right of peaceful assembly is hereby acknowledged. The exercise of this right does not require any previous authorization.

Article 54. The right to hold public rallies and demonstrations and move from one place to another according to law is hereby acknowledged.

Article 55. Nicaraguan citizens have the right to organize or join political parties to participate in, exercise, and aspire to power.

Chapter III

Social Rights

Article 56. In all its programs, the state will devote special attention to those who defend national dignity, honor, sovereignty, as well as to their families and the families of those who die defending the nation, according to the law.

Article 57. Nicaraguans, as humans, have the right to work.

Article 58. Nicaraguans have the right to education and culture.

Article 59. Nicaraguans have the right to health. The state will establish the basic conditions for the care, protection, recovery, and rehabilitation of their health.

The state has the duty to direct and organize health programs, services, and actions and to fostering the people's participation in protecting health care.

Citizens must obey any preventive measures decreed.

Article 60. Nicaraguans have the right to live in a healthy environment. It is the state's duty to preserve and to restore the environment and natural resources.

Article 61. The state guarantees Nicaraguans their right to social security for their overall protection against the social contingencies of life and work in the way and conditions determined by law.

Article 62. The state will work to establish programs to benefit the disabled in order to rehabilitate them physically, social-psychologically, and professionally, and to provide them with jobs.

Article 63. Nicaraguans have the right to be protected from hunger. The state will promote programs that will ensure an adequate supply and equal distribution of food.

Article 64. Nicaraguans have a right to decent, comfortable, and safe housing which ensures family privacy. The state will promote the fulfillment of this right.

Article 65. Nicaraguans have the right to enjoy sports, physical education, recreation, and entertainment. The state will promote sports and physical education through the organized and mass participation of the people for their overall development. This will be accomplished through special plans and projects.

Article 66. Nicaraguans have the right to truthful information. This right includes the freedom to seek, receive, and transmit information and ideas, be this verbally, visually, in writing, or by any other means they choose.

Article 67. The right to inform is a social responsibility and must be exercised with deep respect for the principles established in the Constitution. This right cannot be subjected to censorship, but only to responsibilities subsequently established by law.

Article 68. The communications media are to serve the national interests. The state will promote the access of the people and their organizations to the media and will prevent the media from being subjected to foreign interests or economic monopoly of any group.

The existence and operation of the public, cooperative, and private communications media will not be the object of any prior censorship, but will be subjected to what is established by law.

Article 69. All persons, individually or collectively, have the right to express their religious beliefs in public or private through worship, the celebration of rites, and preaching. No one may invoke a religious belief or doctrine to avoid compliance with the law or to prevent others from exercising their rights and fulfilling their duties.

Article 70. The family is the fundamental nucleus of society and has the right to be protected by the society and the state.

Article 71. The right of Nicaraguans to establish families is hereby recognized. The law will regulate and protect this right.

Article 72. Marriage or common-law relationships are based on a voluntary agreement between a man and a woman, are protected by the state, and may be dissolved by mutual consent or by one of the parties. The law will regulate this subject.

Article 73. Family relations are based on respect, solidarity, and equal and absolute rights and responsibilities between a man and a woman.

Parents must provide support for the household and for the overall education of the children through a common effort, with equal rights and responsibilities. Children in turn are obliged to respect and to help their parents. These rights and duties should be fulfilled according to the laws on this subject.

Article 74. The state will grant special protection to the human reproduction process.

Women will be granted special protection during pregnancy and will be granted leave with salary remuneration in addition to adequate social security benefits.

No woman may be denied employment or be dismissed for reason of pregnancy or during the postnatal period, all according to the law.

Article 75. All children have equal rights. There will be no discriminatory arrangements in matters regarding children. The common law may not establish provisions or make clarifications that diminish or deny the equality of children.

Article 76. The state will create programs and develop special care centers for minors. Minors have a right to prevention, protection, and education measures required by their particular condition, and by their family, society, and the state.

Article 77. The elderly have the right to protection by the family, society, and the state.

Article 78. The state protects responsible fatherhood and motherhood. The right to investigate paternity and maternity is hereby established.

Article 79. The right to adopt minors is hereby established with the exclusive interest in the minor's overall development. The law will regulate this action.

Article 80. Work is a right and a social responsibility. It is the Nicaraguans' fundamental means to satisfy the needs of society and it is the nation's source of wealth and prosperity. The state will attempt to ensure full and productive employment for all Nicaraguans in conditions that guarantee fundamental individual rights.

Article 81. Workers, through their organizations, have the right to participate in the administration of enterprises, in accordance with the law.

Article 82. Workers have the right to enjoy working conditions that guarantee the following:

- 1) Equal pay for equal work under identical conditions, consistent with social responsibility, without discrimination on grounds of political affiliation, creed, social standing, sex, or any other reason, and which will ensure a level of well-being compatible with human dignity.
- 2) Receiving a salary in currency that is legal tender, at their work place.
- 3) A minimum wage that cannot be taken away, except to protect the worker's family, in accordance with the law.
- 4) Working conditions that guarantee personal safety, health, and hygiene, and reduce occupational hazards to ensure the worker's safety.
- 5) An 8-hour work day, weekly rest, leave, remuneration for national holidays, and bonus salary, in accordance with the law.
- 6) Work stability in accordance with the law and equal opportunity to be promoted, without other limitations than time in service, ability, efficiency, and responsibility.
- 7) Social security for full protection and means of subsistence in the event of disability, old age, occupational injury, sickness, and pregnancy, and for the worker's family in the event of death, under the terms and conditions established by the law.

Article 83. The right to strike is recognized.

Article 84. Minors are prohibited from working in occupations that may affect their normal development of their compulsory educational cycle. Children and adolescents will be protected against all kinds of economic and social exploitation.

Article 85. Workers have the right to cultural, scientific, and technical training. The state will make this available through special programs.

Article 86. Every Nicaraguan has the right to freely choose and exercise his profession or occupation and to choose a place of work without any other requirement than academic degree and that he fulfill a social function.

Article 87. There is full union freedom in Nicaragua. Workers may voluntarily organize in unions and these can be formed in accordance with what is established by law.

Both in accordance with the law.

Chapter VI

Rights of the Atlantic Coast Communities

Article 89. The Atlantic Coast communities are an indissoluble part of the Nicaraguan people, and as such they enjoy the same rights and have the same obligations.

The Atlantic Coast communities have the right to preserve and develop their cultural identity within the national unity, provide their own forms of social organization, and administer their local affairs in accordance with their traditions.

The state acknowledges the Atlantic Coast communities' communal form of land ownership. It also acknowledges their enjoyment, use, and benefit of the waters and forests of their communal lands.

Article 90. The Atlantic Coast communities have the right to free expression and the preservation of their languages, art, and culture. The development of their culture and their values enriches the national culture. The state will create special programs for the exercise of these rights.

Article 91. The state has the obligation to issue laws aimed at promoting actions that will guarantee that no Nicaraguan is subject to discrimination because of his language, culture, and origin.

Title V

National Defense

Sole Chapter

Article 92. It is the right and obligation of all Nicaraguans to struggle to defend life, fatherland, justice, and peace for the overall development of the nation.

Article 93. The Nicaraguan people have the right to arm themselves to defend their sovereignty, independence, and revolutionary achievements. It is the state's obligation to direct, organize, and arm the people to guarantee this right.

Article 94. The defense of the fatherland and the revolution depends on the mobilization and organized participation of all the people in the struggle against their aggressors. The state will promote the people's mass inclusion in the different defense methods and tasks in the country.

Article 95. The EPS is a national army and it must safeguard, respect, and obey this Constitution.

The EPS is the people's armed branch and direct heir of the National Sovereignty Defense Army. It is the EPS' responsibility to prepare, organize, and direct the people's participation in the country's armed defense.

There will be no armed organizations in the national territory other than those established by the law, which will regulate the bases of military organization.

Article 96. In response to the aggressions and threats of a foreign country or of forces directed or supported by a foreign country, it is the duty of all Nicaraguans to take up arms to defend the country and the people's achievements. The Patriotic Military Service is therefore established, in accordance with the law.

Article 97. The struggle against the efforts promoted from abroad to subvert the revolutionary order built by the Nicaraguan people, as well as the struggle against all criminal and antisocial activities, are a fundamental part of the defense of the revolution. The state will create security and internal order organizations, the functions of which will be established by law.

Title VI

National Economy, Agrarian Reform, and Public Finances

Chapter I

National Economy

Article 98. The state's principal function in the economy is to promote the material development of the country, ending the inherited backwardness and dependency, improving the people's living conditions, and distributing wealth in an increasingly just manner.

Article 99. The state directs and plans the national economy to guarantee and defend the interests of the majority and to guide it in terms of the objectives of socioeconomic progress.

The Central Bank, the National Financial System, insurance and reinsurance, and foreign trade, as instruments of economic leadership, irrevocably fall under state jurisdiction.

Article 100. The state will promulgate the Foreign Investment Law so that it will contribute to the country's socioeconomic development, without detriment to national sovereignty.

Article 101. The workers and other productive sectors have the right to participate in the drafting, implementation, and oversight of the economic plans.

Article 102. Natural resources are a national heritage. The preservation of the environment and the conservation, development, and rational exploitation of the natural resources correspond to the state; it can conclude contracts for the rational exploitation of these resources when it is in the national interest.

Article 103. The state guarantees the democratic coexistence of the forms of ownership: public, private, cooperative, associative, and community; all of them form part of the mixed economy; they are subordinate to the higher interests of the nation and fulfill a social function.

Article 104. The enterprises that are organized under any of the forms of ownership established in this Constitution enjoy equality under the law and the economic policies of the state. The economic plans of the enterprises must be drafted with the participation of the workers. Economic initiative is freely permitted.

Article 105. The state is obliged to justly and rationally regulate the distribution and supply of basic consumption goods in the countryside and cities. Profiteering and hoarding are incompatible with the socioeconomic system and constitute grave crimes against the people.

Chapter II

Agrarian Reform

Article 106. Agrarian reform is a fundamental instrument for achieving a just distribution of land and a strategic means for revolutionary transformations, national development, and the social progress of Nicaragua. The state guarantees the development of agrarian reform to fully satisfy the historic demands of the peasants.

Article 107. The agrarian reform program will abolish latifundia, tenant farming, inefficient production methods, and the exploitation of peasants, and will promote modes of ownership compatible with the social and economic objectives of the nation, as set forth in this Constitution.

Article 108. Ownership of the land is guaranteed to all those who work it productively and efficiently. The law will specify particular regulations and exceptions, in accordance with the goals and objectives of the agrarian reform program.

Article 109. The state will promote the voluntary association of peasants in agricultural cooperatives, without discrimination due to sex and, in accordance with its resources, will provide the material means necessary to upgrade their technical and productive capability and to improve the living conditions of the peasants.

Article 110. The state will promote the voluntary incorporation of small and medium-sized agricultural and livestock producers into the country's economic and social development plans, either into associations or as individuals.

Article 111. The peasants and other productive sectors have the right to participate, through their own organizations, in defining agrarian reform policies.

Chapter III

On Public Finances

Article 112. The general budget of the Republic will be prepared annually to regulate the revenues and expenditures of public administration. The budget should indicate the various sources and destination of the revenues and expenditures, which will have to be balanced. It will set ceilings for the expenses of the state organizations. No special expenditures may be made except by law and with the simultaneous allocation of the resources to finance them.

Article 113. The budget will be drafted by the president of the Republic and approved by the National Assembly, as the Annual Budget Law, as is established in this Constitution and by the law.

Article 114. The tax system must take into consideration the distribution of wealth and income as well as the needs of the state.

Article 115. Taxes shall be created by law which determine their impact, the tax rate, and guarantees to taxpayers. The state shall not compel payment of taxes that have not been previously established by law.

Title VII

Education and Culture

Sole Chapter

Article 116. The object of education is to promote the full overall development of Nicaraguans, endow them with a critical, scientific, and humanistic consciousness, develop their personality and sense of dignity, and qualify them to assume tasks of common interest required for the nation's progress. Education is, therefore, a fundamental factor in the transformation and development of individuals and society.

Article 117. Education is a unique, democratic, creative, and participative process that links theory with practice, manual labor with intellectual labor, and promotes scientific research. It is based on our national values, the knowledge of our history, of reality, national and world culture, and on the constant development of science and technology. It promotes the values inherent to the new Nicaraguan, in accordance with the principles established in this Constitution, the study of which should be promoted.

Article 118. The state will promote the participation of the family, community, and people in education, and will guarantee the communications media's support for education.

Article 119. Education is a binding function of the state. It is up to the state to plan, direct, and organize it. The national education system will function in coordination and accordance with national plans. Its organization and operation will be determined by the law.

It is the state's duty to train and qualify technical and professional personnel necessary for the development and transformation of the country at all levels and within all fields of specialization.

Article 120. The fundamental role of the nation's teachers is to implement creatively educational plans and policies. Teachers are entitled to living and working conditions congruent with their status and the important social function they perform. They will be promoted and motivated in accordance with the law.

Article 121. All Nicaraguans have free and equal access to education. Basic education is free of charge and compulsory. Atlantic Coast communities will have access in their region to education in the vernacular at levels to be determined, in accordance with national plans and programs.

Article 122. Adults will have the opportunity to be educated and develop skills through training programs. The state will continue the educational programs to eradicate illiteracy.

Article 123. Private schools can operate at all levels and will be subject to the rules established in this constitution.

Article 124. Nicaragua has secular education. The state recognizes the right of private religious schools to teach religion as an extracurricular subject.

Article 125. According to the law, higher education enjoys financial, institutional, and administrative autonomy. The state promotes the free creation, investigation, and dissemination of science, art, and literature.

Article 126. The state has the duty to promote the recovery, strengthening, and development of national culture based on the creative participation of the people.

The state will support national culture in all its expressions, whether they are collective or individual creations.

Article 127. Artistic and cultural creativity is free and has no restrictions. Those who work in culture are completely free to choose the forms and means of expression. The state will try to provide them the necessary means to create and disseminate their work and protect their copyrights.

Article 128. The state protects the nation's archeological, historical, cultural, artistic, and linguistic heritage.

Title VIII

On the State Organization

Chapter I

General Principles

Article 129. The legislative, executive, judicial, and electoral branches are independent from each other and coordinate their work harmoniously. They are subordinate only to the supreme interests of the nation and to what is established in this Constitution.

Article 130. No government position confers more functions to the person occupying that position than those conferred by the Constitution and the law.

All government officials must present an account of their property before assuming their positions and after they relinquish them to someone else. The law regulates this.

Article 131. The officials of the four branches, elected directly or indirectly, answer to the people for the correct fulfillment of their duties and must inform them of their work and official activities. They should take care of and listen to the people's problems and try to solve them. The public administration should be exercised in favor of the people's interests. All government officials should fulfill their duties efficiently and honestly and will be responsible for their actions and omissions. A civil service that will be regulated by the law is established.

Chapter II

The Legislative Branch

Article 132. The legislative function is performed by the National Assembly, delegated and mandated by the people. The National Assembly will be composed of 90 representatives and their respective alternates, selected through universal, equal, direct, free, and secret elections held in electoral districts, through the system of proportional representation, and which will be regulated by the Electoral Law. The number of representatives may be increased in accordance with the overall population census and the law.

Article 133. In addition, the candidates for president and vice president of the Republic who participate in an election but are not elected will also be part of the National Assembly as principal and alternate representatives, respectively, if they obtain a number of votes equal to or higher than the average of regional vote quotients.

Article 134. The following qualifications are necessary to be a representative in the National Assembly:

- 1) To be a Nicaraguan national.
- 2) To be a citizen in good standing.
- 3) To be at least 21 years of age.

Article 135. No representative in the National Assembly may obtain any concession from the state or be the representative or administrator of public, private, or foreign organizations that have entered into contracts with the state. A breach of this provision will annul the concessions or privileges obtained and will result in the loss of the representative's seat.

Article 136. The representatives to the National Assembly will be elected for a period of 6 years, which will be counted from the moment of their swearing in on 9 January of the year following the election.

Article 137. The principal and alternate representatives elected to comprise the National Assembly will take the oath before the president of the Supreme Electoral Council.

The Supreme Electoral Council will swear in the National Assembly.

Article 138. The following are functions of the National Assembly:

- 1) To draft and pass laws and decrees and to reform and repeal existing ones.

- 2) To make definitive interpretations of the laws.
- 3) To decree amnesty and pardons, as well as penalty reductions and commutations.
- 4) To request reports from ministers, vice ministers, and presidents or vice presidents of autonomous and government institutions through the president of the Republic, and similarly, to request their personal appearance for questioning.
- 5) To grant and to cancel the legal status of civil or religious organizations.
- 6) To know, discuss, and approve the Republic's general budget in accordance with the procedure established by the Constitution and the law.
- 7) To elect the magistrates and alternates to the Supreme Court of Justice and to the Supreme Electoral Council from slates of three candidates proposed by the president of the Republic.
- 8) To elect the comptroller general from a slate of three candidates proposed by the president of the Republic.
- 9) To know, accept, and decide on the resignations or permanent absences of the representatives to the National Assembly.
- 10) To know and accept the resignations and dismissals of the magistrates of the Supreme Court of Justice and the Supreme Electoral Council and of the comptroller general of the Republic.
- 11) To ratify or reject international treaties.
- 12) To regulate all matters related to the symbols of the fatherland.
- 13) To create national honorific orders and awards.
- 14) To create and confer their own national orders.
- 15) To receive the president or the vice president of the Republic in a solemn session to listen to the annual report.
- 16) To delegate the powers of the legislative branch to the president of the Republic during the National Assembly's recesses in accordance with the law on the annual delegation of legislative powers. Matters related to the Republic's codes of law are not included.
- 17) To elect its Steering Committee.
- 18) To create permanent, special, and investigative commissions.

- 19) To propose honorary pensions and to grant honors for distinguished service to the fatherland and to humanity.
- 20) To determine the country's political and administrative divisions.
- 21) To know the country's economic and social development policies and plans.
- 22) To fill permanent vacancies left by the president or vice president of the Republic.
- 23) To authorize the departure of the president of the Republic from the country if the absence will last more than 1 month.
- 24) To receive and settle complaints lodged against officials who have been granted immunity.
- 25) To issue its internal statute and bylaws.
- 26) To carry out other functions assigned to it by the Constitution and the laws.

Article 139. Representatives will be exempt of responsibility regarding the views expressed and votes cast by them in the National Assembly, and they are immune in accordance with the law.

Article 140. Representatives to the National Assembly and the president of the Republic may introduce legislation; also the Supreme Court of Justice, and the Supreme Electoral Tribunal in matters within their jurisdiction. The right to introduce legislation will be regulated by the general statute and bylaws of the National Assembly.

Article 141. The quorum required for National Assembly sessions will be 1 more than 50 percent of its membership. To be approved, bills must obtain the favorable vote of the relative majority of the representatives attending the session. Once approved, a draft law will be sent to the president of the Republic for signing, promulgation, and publication.

Article 142. The president of the Republic may veto a bill totally or partially within 15 days of receipt. If he waives this power, or fails to sign, enact, or publish the bill, the president of the National Assembly will order its publication as law.

Article 143. A bill that has been vetoed totally or partially by the president of the Republic will be sent back to the National Assembly detailing the reasons for the veto. The veto may be overridden with a vote of 1 more than 50 percent of its representatives, in which case the president of the National Assembly will order the publication of the law.

Chapter III

Executive Branch

Article 144. The executive function is performed by the president of the Republic, who is the chief of state, chief of government, and supreme chief of the forces for the defense and security of the nation.

Article 145. The vice president of the Republic will carry out the functions assigned to him by the president and will replace the president in the event of temporary or permanent absence.

Article 146. The president and vice president of the Republic will be elected by universal, equal, direct, free, and secret vote. Those who obtain a relative majority of votes will be elected.

Article 147. To be president or vice president of the Republic, the following requirements are necessary:

- 1) Be a Nicaraguan national.
- 2) Be a citizen in good standing.
- 3) Be at least 25 years old.

Article 148. The president and vice president of the Republic will exercise their functions during a 6-year term that will start on their inauguration on 10 January of the year following the election; during this term, they will enjoy immunity.

Article 149. In the event of the temporary absence of the president of the Republic, the vice president will assume his functions. When the absence is permanent, the vice president will assume the office of president of the Republic for the rest of the term, and the National Assembly must elect a new vice president.

In the event of a temporary and simultaneous absence of the president and the vice president, the functions of the former will be assumed by the president of the National Assembly or by whomever is acting as such in accordance with the law.

In the event of the permanent absence of the vice president of the Republic, the National Assembly will appoint his replacement.

If the president and the vice president of the Republic are permanently absent, the functions of the former will be assumed by the president of the National Assembly or by whomever is acting as such. The National Assembly must appoint those who will replace them within the first 72 hours after the vacancies took place. Those so appointed will exercise their functions for the rest of the term.

Article 150. The president of the Republic has the following powers:

- 1) To execute and enforce the Constitution and laws.
- 2) To represent the nation.
- 3) To exercise the power of proposing laws and the right to veto in accordance with what is established in this Constitution.

- 4) To issue executive decrees with the force of law in matters of a fiscal and administrative nature.
- 5) To draft the general budget of the Republic and to promulgate it once it is approved or acknowledged depending on the case, by the National Assembly.
- 6) To appoint and remove the ministers, deputy ministers, presidential delegates, presidents, and directors of autonomous and government institutions, and all other officials whose appointment or removal is not otherwise regulated by the Constitution and the law.
- 7) To assume the legislative powers delegated to him by the National Assembly during its recess.
- 8) To direct the country's foreign affairs, sign treaties, agreements, and international accords, and appoint the head of the diplomatic missions.
- 9) To decree and enforce the state of emergency in the cases provided by this Constitution and send the decree to the National Assembly for it to be ratified within a period no longer than 45 days.
- 10) To regulate the laws.
- 11) To grant national honorific orders and decorations.
- 12) To organize and lead the government and preside over cabinet meetings.
- 13) To direct the country's economy, determine policies, and establish the country's socioeconomic program.
- 14) To propose three-candidate slates to the National Assembly for the election of magistrates of the Supreme Court of Justice, the Supreme Electoral Council, and the comptroller general of the Republic.
- 15) To present the annual report and other special reports and messages to the National Assembly, either personally or through the vice president of the Republic.
- 16) The other powers that this Constitution and the laws grant him.

Article 151. The president of the Republic establishes the size, organization, and competence of the various ministries and autonomous and government institutions. Ministers, deputy ministers, and presidents or directors of autonomous and government institutions have immunity.

Article 152. To be a minister, deputy minister, president, or director of autonomous and government institutions, one must be:

- 1) A Nicaraguan national.
- 2) A citizen in good standing.
- 3) At least 25 years old.

Article 153. The ministers, deputy ministers, and presidents or directors of autonomous and government institutions are responsible for their acts in accordance with the Constitution and the law.

Chapter IV

Comptroller General of the Republic

Article 154. The Office of the Comptroller General of the Republic is the organization in control of public administration and of the public Property Area.

Article 155. The Office of the Comptroller General has the following functions:

- 1) To establish a control system that prevents the abuse of funds.
- 2) To follow up on the application of the general budget.
- 3) To control, examine, and evaluate the administrative and financial performance of public institutions, state subsidized organizations, and public or private enterprises operating with public funds.

Article 156. The Office of the Comptroller General will have operational and administrative autonomy and will be headed by the comptroller general of the Republic. He will submit an annual report to the National Assembly and will have immunity.

Article 157. The law will determine the organization and functioning of the Comptroller General's Office.

Chapter V

Judicial Branch

Article 158. Justice emanates from the people, and it will be administered in their name and by their delegation by the judicial branch, composed of the courts of justice established by law.

Article 159. The courts of justice are part of a single system, the highest body of which is the Supreme Court of Justice.

The judicial branch exercises jurisdiction over the courts. Military jurisdiction is hereby established, and its exercise is regulated by law.

Article 160. The administration of justice guarantees the principle of legality. It protects and safeguards human rights by applying the law in matters of proceedings within its jurisdiction.

Article 161. In order to be a Supreme Court justice, an individual must pass the following qualifications:

- 1) Be a Nicaraguan citizen.
- 2) Be a lawyer.
- 3) Be a citizen in good standing.
- 4) Be at least 25 years old.

Article 162. Supreme Court justices will be appointed for a period of 6 years and only may be separated from their posts for the reasons prescribed by law.

The justices shall have immunity.

Article 163. The Supreme Court of Justice will be composed of a minimum of seven justices elected by the National Assembly from a list of candidates submitted by the president of the Republic.

The justices will take office before the National Assembly after having taken the oath.

The president of the Republic will appoint the president of the Supreme Court of Justice, who will be selected from among the justices elected by the National Assembly.

Article 164. The following are functions of the Supreme Court of Justice:

- 1) To organize and direct the administration of justice.
- 2) To hear and resolve ordinary and special appeals contesting the resolutions by the Republic's courts, in accordance with the procedures established by law.
- 3) To hear and resolve appeals presented for violations of constitutional rights, in accordance with the law for the protection of civil rights.
- 4) To hear and resolve appeals of unconstitutionality of the law, introduced in accordance with the Constitution and the law for the protection of civil rights.
- 5) To appoint the justices of the appeals courts and the courts of the Republic in accordance with the procedures established by the law.
- 6) To issue its internal regulations and appoint its personnel.
- 7) To carry out other functions assigned to it by the Constitution and the laws.

Article 165. Justices and judges are independent in their judicial activities and must obey only the Constitution and the law. They will rule according to the principles of equality, openness to the public, and the right to defense, among others. Justice is free of charge in Nicaragua.

Article 166. The administration of justice will be organized and will function with the people's participation, which will be determined by the laws. The members of the courts of justice, whether they are attorneys or not, will have equal powers in performing their jurisdictional duties.

Article 167. State authorities, organizations, individuals, and corporations may not avoid enforcing the rulings and resolutions issued by courts and judges.

Chapter VI

Electoral Branch

Article 168. The organization, direction, and supervision of elections, plebiscites, and referendums is the exclusive responsibility of the electoral branch.

Article 169. The electoral branch is comprised of the Supreme Electoral Council and other lower electoral organizations.

Article 170. The Supreme Electoral Council is composed of five magistrates with their respective alternates and elected by the National Assembly from three candidate slates proposed by the president of the Republic. The National Assembly will select the president of the Supreme Electoral Council from among elected magistrates.

Article 171. A Supreme Electoral Council magistrate must be:

- 1) A Nicaraguan national.
- 2) A citizen in good standing.
- 3) At least 25 years old.

Article 172. The president and other magistrates of the Supreme Electoral Council will hold office for a 6-year period effective from their swearing in; during that term, they will have immunity.

Article 173. The Supreme Electoral Council will have the following duties:

- 1) To organize and supervise the elections, plebiscites, or referendums that are called for in accordance with the Constitution and the law.
- 2) To appoint the members of the other electoral organizations in accordance with the Electoral Law.
- 3) To draft the electoral calendar.
- 4) To implement the constitutional and legal provisions regarding the electoral process.
- 5) To hear and resolve as the last recourse the decisions issued by the lower electoral organizations and the complaints and challenges presented by political parties.

- 6) To issue the appropriate measures so electoral processes are conducted under full guarantees, in accordance with the law.
- 7) To demand from the corresponding organizations conditions for the security of the political parties participating in the elections.
- 8) To conduct the final count of the votes cast in the elections, plebiscites and referendums, and issue the definitive statement on the results.
- 9) To issue its own regulations.
- 10) To perform other duties that the Constitution and the law may establish.

Article 174. The magistrates of the Supreme Electoral Council as well as their alternates will take possession of their posts in the presence of the National Assembly president after being sworn in.

Title IX

Political Administrative Units

Chapter I

On Municipalities

Article 175. For administrative purposes, the national territory will be divided into regions, departments, and municipalities. The laws on the matter will determine the size, number, organization, structure, and operation of the various units.

Article 176. Municipalities are the basic political-administrative units of the country. The law will determine their number and size.

Article 177. The government and administration of the municipality is the responsibility of the municipal authorities, who have autonomy, insofar as it does not conflict with the authority of the central government.

The municipal governments will be elected by the people by universal, equal, direct, free, and secret vote, in conformity with the law.

Article 178. The term of office of municipal authorities will be 6 years, starting from the moment they take the oath of office before the Supreme Electoral Council.

Article 179. The state will promote the integrated and harmonious development of the different areas of the national territory.

Chapter II

Atlantic Coast Communities

Article 180. The Atlantic Coast communities have the right to live and develop according to modes of social organization that correspond to their historical and cultural traditions.

The state guarantees these communities the enjoyment of their natural resources, respect for their communal property system, and free election of their authorities and representatives.

It also guarantees the preservation of their cultures, languages, religions, and customs.

Article 181. The state will organize by law an autonomous system in the regions inhabited by the Atlantic Coast communities to ensure the enjoyment of their rights.

Title X

Supremacy and Amendment of the Constitution and Constitutional Laws

Chapter I

On the Constitution

Article 182. The Constitution is the fundamental charter of the Republic; other laws are subordinate to it. Any laws, treaties, commands, or provisions that run contrary to it or that alter its provisions will have no value.

Article 183. No branch of the state, government organization, or official will have any authority, power, or jurisdiction other than those conferred upon it by the Constitution and the laws of the Republic.

Article 184. The constitutional laws are: the Electoral Law, the Emergency Law, and the Civil Rights Law that are issued while the Nicaraguan Constitution is in effect.

Article 185. The president of the Republic may suspend, throughout all or part of the national territory, the rights and guarantees granted in this Constitution in the event of war or when it is required for the security of the nation, economic conditions, or a national disaster.

The decree of suspension will put into effect the state of emergency for a specific, extendable period. The Emergency Law will regulate this subject. During the state of emergency, the president of the Republic will be empowered to approve the national budget and send it to the National Assembly for their information.

Article 186. The president of the Republic may not suspend the rights and guarantees established in Articles 23, 24, 25, paragraphs 3, 26, paragraph 3, 27, 29, 33 paragraph 2.1 final section, and paragraph 3 and 5, 34, except for paragraphs 2 and 8, 35-44, 46-48, 50-51, 56-65, 67, first paragraph, 68 first paragraph, 69-82, 84-85, 87, 89-91.

Chapter II

Constitutional Review

Article 187. An appeal on grounds of unconstitutionality is hereby established against any law, decree, or regulation that opposes what is established in this Constitution, and which may be lodged by any citizen.

Article 188. The law for protection of civil rights is established against any provision, act, or resolution and in general against any action or omission by any official, authority or their agents that violate or attempt to violate the rights and guarantees granted in the Constitution.

Article 189. The right of habeas corpus is hereby established for the benefit of those whose freedom, physical safety, or security are violated or are in danger of being violated.

Article 190. The law for protection of civil rights shall regulate the proceedings established in this chapter.

Chapter III

Constitutional Amendments

Article 191. The National Assembly is empowered to amend the Constitution in part and to discuss and rule on initiatives for totally amending the Constitution.

The proposal of partial amendment should come from the president of the Republic or from one-third of the representatives to the National Assembly.

The proposal of total amendment should come from 1 more than 50 percent of the representatives to the National Assembly.

Article 192. The proposal of partial amendment shall indicate the article or articles that are to be amended and shall list the reasons for the amendment; it shall be sent to a special commission that will issue a ruling in a period not to exceed 60 days. The proposed amendment then will be handled according to the procedure established for the creation of the law. The proposal of partial amendment shall be discussed at two legislative sessions.

Article 193. The initiative for a total amendment will follow the same formalities set in the previous article regarding the proceedings for its presentation and ruling.

Once the initiative for a total amendment is approved, the National Assembly will set a date for the convocation of elections for a new National Constituent Assembly. The National Assembly will keep its mandate until the new National Constituent Assembly is installed.

So long as the new Constitution is not approved by the National Constituent Assembly, this Constitution will continue to be in force.

Article 194. The approval of a partial constitutional amendment requires the affirmative vote of 60 percent of the representatives. The approval of a total constitutional amendment requires the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the representatives. The president of the Republic will enact a partial amendment and, in this case will not have the right to veto.

Article 195. Constitutional laws will be amended according to the proceedings established for a partial constitutional amendment, except for the requirement of two legislative sessions.

Title XI

Final and Temporary Provisions

Sole Chapter

Article 196. This Constitution will be in effect from the moment of its publication in LA GACETA, the official gazette; and it revokes the Fundamental Statute of the Republic, the Statute on Rights and Guarantees of the Nicaraguans, and any other legal provision that opposes it.

Article 197. This Constitution will be fully disseminated in the country's official language. It will also be disseminated in the languages of the Atlantic Coast communities.

Article 198. The current legal system will continue to be in force in all matters that do not oppose this Constitution, so long as that system is not modified.

Article 199. The special courts will continue to function when this Constitution enters into effect until they become part of the judicial branch. The appointment of their members and proceedings will be determined by the laws that established those courts.

Similarly, the common courts will continue to function as at present, until the principle of association with the peoples' participation is applied. This principle will be applied progressively in the national territory in accordance with circumstances.

Article 200. Present political-administrative units of the national territory will be retained until the law on this subject is promulgated.

Article 201. The president and vice president of the Republic and the representatives of the National Assembly, elected 4 November 1984, will remain in their posts for the period ending on 9 and 10 January 1991, respectively.

The members of the Supreme Court of Justice and the Supreme Electoral Council, and other authorities and officials of the different branches will remain in their posts until those who replace them in accordance with the Constitution are sworn in.

Article 202. This Constitution will be signed in four copies by the president and representatives of the National Assembly, and by the president of the Republic. They will be kept in the office of the president of the National Assembly, in the Presidency of the Republic, in the office of the chief justice of the Supreme Court, and in the office of the president of the Supreme Electoral Council; and each of them will be considered an authentic text of the Constitution of Nicaragua. The president of the republic will order that it be published in LA GACETA, the official gazette.

Issued in the meeting hall of the National Assembly, in the city of Managua, on 19 November 1986.

"After twenty-five years, all arms against aggression!"

Steering Committee of the National Assembly

Carlos Nunez Tellez
President

Leticia Herrera
Vice President

Mauricio Diaz Davila
Vice President

Rafael Solis Cerda
Secretary

Domingo Sanchez Salgado
Secretary

Juan Tijerino Fajardo
Secretary

Carlos Mejia Godoy
Orlando Pineda Lopez
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Rosario Altamirano Lopez
Carlos Centeno Garcia
Blas Espinosa Corrales
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Alejandro Bravo Serrano
Jose Luis Villavicencio O.
Ramiro Lacayo Montealegre
Humberto Solis Barker
Nathan Sevilla Gomez
Manuel Eugarrrios Velasquez
Jose Maria Ruiz Collado
Angela Rosa Acevedo Vasquez
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Jacinto Chavez Lacayo
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Julio Marengo Caldera
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Heriberto Rodriguez Marin
Ramon Sanabria Centeno
Filemon Hernandez Munoz
Francisco Jarquin Ramirez
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Eduardo Zapata Altamirano
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Jose Maria Ortiz Cerda
Luis Rocha Urtecho
Auxiliadora Martinez Suarez
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Damaso Vargas Loaisiga
Gustavo Adolfo Vega Vargas
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Enrique Sanchez Arana
Francisco Mena Aguirre
Rogelio Ramirez Mercado
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Serafin Garcia Torres
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Eduardo Coronado Perez
Santiago Vega Garcia
Macario Estrada Lopez
Ramon Larios Ruiz
Antonio Jarquin Rodriguez
Leoncio Rayo Gonzalez
Ariel Bravo Lorio

Luiz Sanchez Sancho

Therefore, let this be published. Managua, 9 January 1987

Daniel Ortega Saavedra
President of the Republic

'SQUADRON' THREATENS TO KILL ORTEGA, OFFICIALS

PA050433 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 0409 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 4 Feb [REUTER] -- Today, in this capital city, the so-called "Rafaela Herrera Condors Squadron" sentenced Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega, his family, and several members of the government to death.

The squadron, unknown until now, issued a communique which was read this evening on Radio America. The communique states that the squadron is made up of "young orphans whose parents were murdered" by the Sandinist Nicaraguan Government. They added that during an "emergency session" they decided to "sentence the Nicaraguan president and his family to death when the opportunity arises."

The others who were also sentenced to death are: Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez, EPS Commander Humberto Ortega, Interior Minister Tomas Borge, Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, Commander Dora Maria Tellez, Ernesto Cardenal, Fernando Cardenal, Ricardo Parrales, Moises Hassan, Rafael Cordova Rivas, Nora Astorga, and Lucia Hurtado.

In its communique, the group also established a 30-day period for the ambassadors and consuls of the Nicaraguan Government to resign from their posts under threats of death.

In the document sent by the group to Radio America, the squadron said: "We have taken this harsh resolution under pressure due to our betrayal by some U.S. Senate and Congress members who are against President Ronald Reagan and who support despotic regimes like the Nicaraguan Marxist regime."

The so-called "Rafaela Herrera Condors Squadron" and the links it may have with the FDN, the main anti-Sandinist organization stationed in Honduras, is totally unknown to the local media. However, the communique states that it was drafted in the Nicaraguan mountains. The FDN rebels have assured that they are also in the Nicaraguan mountains.

CONTRA 'COLLABORATORS' RECEIVE AMNESTY

PA041329 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] A total of 90 collaborators of the counterrevolution have been captured by state security in the past few days. In Region 1, 60 of them have been turned over to their relatives under the amnesty law. The remaining collaborators of the counterrevolutionaries have been turned over to the Anti-Somozist People's Tribunals, said Lieutenant Douglas Juarez, state security chief in Region 1. He also reported that at the same time of the capture of these people, state security seized AK and FAL rifles, 120 pounds of T-4 explosives, Claymore mines, and hand grenades.

The contra collaborators affirmed they planned to use these materials to perpetrate sabotage on roads and economic targets.

RIGHTS GROUP SEEKS COASTAL LEADERS' RELEASE

PA041259 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 3 Feb 87 p 2

[Text] The National Committee for the Promotion and Defense of Human Rights [CNDPDH] is making international efforts to gain the freedom of 10 coastal leaders who were kidnapped 15 days ago by Honduran soldiers on the northern border.

CNDPDH President Dr Vilma Nunez de Escorcia yesterday reported that this organization is contacting the Honduran Human Rights Defense Committee and other similar organizations in the area through the international reporting network of the Central American Human Rights Defense Committee.

Additionally, she has sent letters to Honduran President Jose Azcona Hoyo and U.S. President Ronald Reagan as well as the congresses of both countries, whose officials are directly responsible for the attacks suffered by the 10 members of the Peace and Autonomy for the Atlantic Coast Commission.

Those who were kidnapped had been traveling on the Rio Coco at midday on 19 January carrying food and medicine for the indigenous riverside communities when they were attacked by Honduran Army troops across from the Leymus community. Their whereabouts are still not known.

The CNDPDH report covers other international organizations such as America's Watch, Amnesty International, and the U.S.-based WOLA [Washington Office on Latin America]. Dr Nunez also mentioned that legal proceedings will be started before the OAS Inter-American Human Rights Commission [CIDH] and the UN Human Rights Commission.

"Dr Nunez believes that with this act of aggression on the part of the Honduran Army, "fundamental human rights are being violated such as the freedom to circulate and personal freedom," and this is why the kidnapping is "a case of a human rights violation."

The CNDPDH president explained that her organization is gathering up all the information on the case -- in which the Nicaraguan Government has also taken part through the Foreign Ministry -- in order to place a formal complaint before the CIDH and the UN Human Rights Commission.

For this purpose, during the next few days several witnesses will arrive from London. They saw the capture of the indigenous leaders and will give testimony before the commission on this case.

Dr Nunez particularly emphasized the letter sent out of Nicaragua containing the report on the facts of the "acts of human rights violations."

The messages prompted the recipients to use their good offices and quick assistance to try to guarantee the respect of the physical well-being of the kidnapped and their immediate release. Among the captured is Pastor Milio Lopez and Cecilia de Manzanares, a pregnant comrade.

MORALES CALLS FOR ANTIDRUG MEASURES AT UN MEETING

FLO42339 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1923 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Our country today called for the adoption of efficient measures to eliminate international drug trafficking in consumer nations, which are responsible for promoting the eradication of this in drug-producing countries.

Upon speaking at the general meeting of the UN Commission on Narcotics, the chief of the Cuban delegation, Jorge Morales, said the draft agreement [proyecto de convencion e elaboracion] should reflect the interests of the majority of the nations.

One has to prevent the document from becoming identified with the demagogic campaigns of propaganda carried out by certain governments, he said, which, instead of eliminating the problem in their territory, attempt to transfer [the responsibility] to the drug-producing nations, which are underdeveloped states with gigantic foreign debts.

The Cuban delegate suggested that the countries which have the ability to do so should help the producers financially to eliminate drug crops.

Morales said even though our country is not affected by drug trafficking, Cuba is willing to participate in any initiative that would accelerate an international solution to that problem.

The 32d session of the UN Commission on Narcotics began meeting on Monday [2 February] and it is presided over by former Colombian Justice Minister Enrique Parejo. Representatives from more than 32 countries have participated in the debates.

Several drafts have been circulating in reference to illegal narcotics and psychotropic substances. Those presented have been drafted by Venezuela, Mexico, Italy, and Canada.

The Venezuelan delegation suggested the creation of a work group composed of experts and they also suggested a conference at the ambassadorial level [conferencia de plenipotenciarios].

The Mexican delegation made a demand similar to that of Cuba's, which called for consideration of the socio-economic aspects of the problem.

SOTO CRITICIZES ECONOMIC PLAN'S BUREAUCRACY

FLO41454 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Announcer-read report]

[Text] Procedure and methodology deficiencies in the creation of the economic plan were critically examined during the national meeting of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] departments in charge of economic matters which ended yesterday at the Central Committee headquarters.

PCC Secretariat member Lionel Soto said planning is no good if it is not understood by the working masses. Lionel Soto also made reference to the excessive documents the state generates which bureaucratizes the economy. Something has to be done to create a new system without leaving out the essential information, and he added that many of the millions of forms can be replaced by surveys at the time the information is needed.

POLITBURO MEMBERS REVIEW 1987 CONSTRUCTION PLAN

FL041541 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] A meeting to inspect the 1987 construction plan was held in Santiago de Cuba and was presided over by Politburo members of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Armando Hart and Esteben Lazo, culture minister and first secretary of the PCC in Santiago de Cuba, respectively.

Top priority projects and others of great importance to the economy were thoroughly examined to detect existing difficulties that could prevent their progress or completion during this year.

CASTRO DIAZ-BALART CLOSES ASSESSMENT MEETING

FL041505 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Announcer-read report]

[Text] The annual assessment meeting of the work performed in 1986 by the executive secretariat for nuclear matters consisted of a critical evaluation of everything done up to the present and the ratification that its technicians, laborers, specialists, and leaders are determined to work more seriously than ever.

Delivering the closing remarks at the meeting held at the FAR Universal Hall, Cuban Commission on Nuclear Energy Executive Secretary Fidel Castro Diaz-Balart described 1986 as a consolidation period for the organization, of strengthening of the institution's organic systems and of new structures, as well as the clarification of the role of each leader or worker in such institutions.

CROMBET MEETS WITH VILLA CLARA POLITICAL LEADERS

FL301850 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] Jaime Crombet, member of the Secretariat of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, has met in Santa Clara with political grass-roots leaders from the basic industry and iron and steel sectors in Villa Clara with whom he held a dialogue to clarify concepts and criticize the tendencies of some enterprises which place elevated and unjust prices on their products.

Crombet called for a qualitative increase in labor discipline, efficiency in general, and, above all, to comply with the statements made by the country's leadership noting that the interests of one entity should always be subordinate to that of the nation.

POLICE SCHOOLS CONDUCT COURSES FOR RESERVES

FL300341 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Video report shows men in uniform performing physical fitness and military exercises]

[Text] Courses for reserve officials are being conducted with great success. The main aim of these courses, which are being conducted at the police schools for defense training, is to train those men who are capable of leading small units of the territorial troops militia and other units. This contributes to prepare our country to wage, if it was necessary, the war of all the people.

Among the main courses being conducted are: tactical training, target shooting, political work of the Communist Party of Cuba, and general military classes.

The cohesion created among group members, discipline, and cooperation among all fellow students to effectively fulfill the assigned tasks are of special significance. The results have been satisfactory. There has been full participation in the courses and all show interest in mastering the basic military skills that will allow them to defend the achievements of the revolution.

RESEARCH SHOWS COPPER DEPOSITS IN PINAR DEL RIO

FL050100 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] The northern part of Pinar del Rio Province lost some oil-producing interests in 1986 after proving that the fuel did not exist in two wells dug there.

After finding out that the wells were not useful, the search was redirected towards the areas where there is greater potential.

Other research in Pinar del Rio shows the existence of cooper deposits which could become a great reserve for the future extraction of that mineral. The cooper deposits are located near the Matahambre mine.

CORRECTION TO OPENING OF EDUCATION SEMINAR

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "National Education Seminar Begins 3 Feb," subheaded "Fernandez Opens Session," published in the 4 February Latin America DAILY REPORT, page Q 5.

After sourceline add:

[Announcer-read report over video]

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDACOAST GUARD TO PARTICIPATE IN NAVAL EXERCISE

FL031959 Bridgetown CANA in English 1420 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] St Johns, Antigua, Feb 3, CANA -- A 12-member water surveillance crew from the Antigua and Barbuda Coast Guard will take part in a joint naval exercise here Thursday that will involve six NATO and six eastern Caribbean countries, a government statement said.

The naval manoeuvres, codenamed "Caribtrain", will be staged around the country's coastline and will involve lectures and demonstrations on fire-fighting, the use of weapons, towing and interception, and search and rescue techniques at sea.

A British warship, the "HMS Aurora", arrived here today for the exercise. The coast guard vessels -- "Melville" of dominica and "Starwar" of St Kitts-Nevis -- are expected here tomorrow.

The exercises which will run until February 10, will involve participants from the United States, Canada, Norway, Holland, Belgium, Britain, Barbados and five other eastern Caribbean countries belonging to the Regional Security System (RSS).

"Caribtrain" will last three months.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGOREPORT LINKS PNM OFFICIALS TO DRUG TRAFFICKING

FL022342 Bridgetown CANA in English 2221 GMT 2 Feb 87

[By Rickey Singh]

[Excerpts] Bridgetown, Barbados, Feb 2, CANA -- Two cabinet ministers of the previous Peoples National Movement (PNM) government, two magistrates, 52 policemen, including senior officers, boutique and hotel operators, have been linked with the illegal use and trafficking of drugs in Trinidad and Tobago, according to a high-level report on drug abuse in the twin-island state. The bulky, 119 page-report by a three-member official commission of enquiry, headed by a retired court of appeal judge, does not name the ex-ministers, but said their identities are included in transcripts coming out of 44 hearings and involving some 39 witnesses.

One witness told the commission of meeting a government minister at a cocaine session at Valsayn and of seeing another government minister snorting cocaine at a wedding. Another witness informed the commission that a government minister attended cocaine sessions at Laventille.

The commissions report, shared with CANA, specifically named the members of the police service, the two magistrates, and at least 35 drug dealers, some of them linked to gun-running, murder, and prostitution and involved in a network that systematically connects Colombia, Venezuela, and Trinidad and Tobago. A Barbados link was also mentioned but not developed.

The report, minus the transcript of the actual evidence, is expected to be tabled in the Trinidad and Tobago Parliament shortly. [passage omitted]

The drug report speaks of very serious conflicts involving the narcotics squad and the flying squad of the police service and how the work of the former had repeatedly been hindered by the latter because of special relationships and blue-eyed boys contacts with the hierarchy of the police service.

From the evidence before the commission, states the report, there is reason to believe that in each division and branch of the police service there are personnel who are involved. Many of these corrupt policemen so involved, are known to be in the eastern Port-of-Spain, central, southern, and south-western divisions of the service...

In the opinion of the commission, there is abundance of evidence that the illegal trade in drugs has grown in enormous proportions, that its use has become extremely widespread in all parts of the country, and with persons of all ages.

The probe team listed 35 names, occupations, and addresses of persons they have directly linked with drug trafficking and related crimes, including two cases of murder and a growing prostitution trade.

The names of cabinet ministers, bank executives, and that of a former beauty queen were not listed among drug users and dealers, but are said to form part of the confidential correspondence between the PNM government and special counsel Desmond Allum, the lawyer appointed to examine and initiate any action he considers necessary as a result of the report. [passage omitted]

In reporting on the external factor of the illegal trade in marijuana and cocaine, the commission said that there is abundance of evidence that the source of a lot of marijuana and almost all the cocaine coming into this country is Colombia.

It is on record that very much of this illegal importation is not direct from Colombia, but via Venezuela where, it is alleged, certain officials are involved in the illicit trade.

After describing the internal routes of the drug trade, the commission said that in the case of Trinidad's Piarco International Airport, there is evidence that this takes place in collusion with corrupt customs officials. An American politician in California has been identified as a leading drug dealer with Trinidad and Venezuela connections.

One witness of wide experience, the report states on page 45, stated that seven to nine small boats came to Port-of-Spain weekly from Venezuela, each with some five to 12 kilos of cocaine which fetched about U.S. 16,000 per kilo. It was his opinion that about 90 per cent of the cocaine brought into this country arrived in this manner. [passage omitted]

MINISTER TELLS SURALCO WORKERS TO REMAIN CALM

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[Text] Natural Resources and Energy Minister Harry Kensmil is lamenting the fact that Suralco has sent home hundreds of workers without prior consultations, which are necessary under these circumstances.

He called on the workers to keep calm and to consult the government and the labor union in order to take correct action although he said he could understand the emotions of the workers.

The minister warned against the destruction of vital productive structures. He called for positive attitudes adding we should not entertain the thought that Suralco would use this to send home more workers. Suralco workers are, however, afraid that exactly this will happen since the company has already taken such action without government's permission.

Suralco has also told the government that it wants to dismiss more workers.

LABOR LEADERS TO ATTEND CONGRESS IN USSR

FL042140 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Three Surinamese labor leaders will leave for Moscow later this month to attend the 18th Congress of the Soviet Labor Union Federation, which will be held at the end of the month.

The Civil Service Organization, the Progressive Workers' Organization, and the C-47 Labor Union Federation have accepted the invitation from the Soviet Labor Union Federation to attend the congress.

Chairman of the Moederbond Labor Union Federation Fred Van Russel is unable to attend because of the current situation in Suriname. In fact, Moederbond will not be represented at the congress.